DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 423 616 EA 029 467

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TITLE Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1998.

INSTITUTION Department of Justice, Washington, DC. Office of Justice Programs.; National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.

REPORT NO NCES-98-251; NCJ-172215

PUB DATE 1998-10-00

NOTE 258p.

AVAILABLE FROM Printed copies: ED Pubs, 1-800-4ED-PUBS, or Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, 1-800-732-3277. Electronic copies: http://nces.ed.gov or http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Aggression; Crime; *Educational Environment; Elementary Secondary Education; Government Publications; Homicide; Rape; *School Safety; *School Statistics; Suicide; *Victims of Crime; *Violence

IDENTIFIERS Centers for Disease Control GA; Department of Education; Department of Justice; National Center for Education Statistics; National Center for Health Statistics; *School Crime

ABSTRACT

The string of tragic, violent incidents that occurred during the 1997-98 school year has refocused the American public's attention on school crime and safety. This statistical compilation supports the "Annual Report on School Safety: 1998" by presenting the latest available data on school crime and student safety. The report presents a profile of school crime and its victims. Organized as a series of indicators, each one displaying data on different aspects of school crime and safety, the report consists of five sections: (1) Nonfatal Student Victimization--Student Reports; (2) Violence and Crime at School--Public School Principal/Disciplinarian Reports; (3) Violent Deaths at School; (4) Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School--Teacher Reports; and (5) School Environment. Data were collected by a variety of federal departments and agencies, including the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Appendices include School Practices and Policies Related to Safety and Discipline, Technical Notes, and a glossary of terms. (MKW)

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ED 423 616

National Center for Education Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics

October 1998

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Indicators of SCHOOL CRIME AND SAFETY 1998

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, NCES 98-251
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, NCJ 172215

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October 1998

Suggested Citation

Kaufman, P., Chen, X., Choy, S. P., Chandler, K. A., Chapman, C. D., Rand, M. R. and Ringel, C. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1998.* U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. NCES 98-251/NCJ-172215. Washington, D.C.: 1998.

This publication can be downloaded from the World Wide Web at http://nces.ed.gov or http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/. Single hard copies can be ordered through ED Pubs at 1-800-4ED-PUBS (NCES 98-251) (TTY/TDD 1-877-576-7734), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse at 1-800-732-3277 (NCJ-172215).

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FOREWORD

The string of tragic violent incidents that occurred in school year 1997-1998 has refocused the American public's attention on school crime and safety. When the first events occurred, it became clear that there was no single source of information about crime and violence in the nation's schools, and President Clinton called on the Departments of Justice and Education to produce an annual report card on school violence. The Departments responded to that request by producing the *Annual Report on School Safety: 1998* to inform educators, parents and students about the current nature of crime in schools and about programs schools and school systems have instituted to work towards making schools safer.

At the same time, the statistical agencies of the two departments identified a broader range of indicators on school crime and safety to be reported annually. This report, *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1998*, is a joint effort by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics. It is meant to provide detailed statistical information supporting the *Annual Report*. This series will provide the President, Congress, and the public with an analysis of the latest and best national data on school crime and safety in the United States.

In addition to providing this new report on school safety and crime, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics have initiated new data collection efforts that will provide even more timely and accurate statistics on this issue in years to come. These efforts will include a more regularly conducted School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey scheduled now for 1999 and every two years thereafter, and a new biennial school-based survey starting in 2000 that will collect data on crime and discipline problems in our nation's schools.

We hope that this and subsequent reports will help inform the President, Congress, and the public on our nation's progress in providing our children with safe places to live and learn.

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr., Ph.D.
Commissioner of Education Statistics

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.
Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics

HIGHLIGHTS

Schools should be safe and secure places for all students, teachers, and staff members. Without a safe learning environment, teachers cannot teach and students cannot learn. Recent efforts by schools, local authorities, and the state and federal governments have prompted the nation to focus on improving the safety of American schools. It is the hope that all children will be able to go to and from school and be at school without fearing for their safety or the safety of their friends and teachers. Judging progress toward providing safer schools requires establishing good indicators on the current state of school crime and safety and periodically monitoring and updating these indicators.

This report, the first in a series of annual reports on school crime and safety from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics, presents the latest available data on school crime and student safety. The report provides a profile of school crime and safety in the United States and describes the characteristics of the victims of these crimes. It is organized as a series of indicators, with each indicator presenting data on different aspects of school crime and safety. There are five sections to the report: Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports; Violence and Crime at School—Public School Principal/Disciplinarian Reports; Violent Deaths at School; Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports; and School Environment. Each section contains a set of indicators that, taken as a whole, describe a distinct aspect of school crime and safety.

The indicators rely on data collected by a variety of federal departments and agencies including the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Because the report relies on so many different data sets, the age groups and the time periods analyzed can vary from indicator to indicator. Readers should keep this in mind as they compare data from different indicators. Furthermore, while every effort has been made to keep key definitions consistent across indicators, different surveys sometimes use different definitions, such as those for specific crimes and "at school".[1] Therefore caution should be used in making comparisons between results from different data sets. Descriptions of these data sets are located in appendix B of this report. Some of the key findings from the various sections of this report are as follows:[2]

[1] Readers should consult the glossary of terms in appendix C for the specific definitions used in each survey.

[2] All comparisons reported in this report were statistically significant at the 0.05 level. See appendix B for details on the methods used here.

Nonfatal Student Victimization—Student Reports

In 1996, students ages 12 through 18 were victims of about 255,000 incidents of nonfatal serious violent crime at school and about 671,000 incidents away from school. These numbers indicate that when students were away from school they were more likely to be victims of nonfatal serious violent crime—including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault—than when they were at school (Indicator 1).

- The percentages of 12th graders who have been injured (with or without a weapon) at school have not changed notably over the past 20 years, although the percentages who have been threatened with injury (with a weapon or without a weapon) show a very slight overall upward trend (Indicator 3).
- In 1996, 5 percent of all 12th graders reported that they had been injured with a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club during the past 12 months while they were at school—that is, inside or outside the school building or on a school bus—and 12 percent reported that they had been injured on purpose without a weapon while at school (Indicator 3).
- Students were differentially affected by crime according to where they lived. In 1996, 12- through 18-year-old students living in urban areas were more vulnerable to serious violent crime than were students in suburban and rural areas both at and away from school. However, student vulnerability to theft in 1996 was similar in urban, suburban, and rural areas both at and away from school (Indicator 1).

Violence and Crime at School—Public School Principal/Disciplinarian Reports

In 1996–97, 10 percent of all public schools reported at least one serious violent crime to the police or a law enforcement representative. Principals' reports of serious violent crimes included murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Another 47 percent of public schools reported a less serious violent or nonviolent crime (but not a serious violent one). Crimes in this category include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. The remaining 43 percent of public schools did not report any of these crimes to the police (Indicator 6).

- Elementary schools were much less likely than either middle or high schools to report any type of crime in 1996–97. They were much more likely to report vandalism (31 percent) than any of the other crimes (19 percent or less) (Indicator 7).

- At the middle and high school levels, physical attack or fight without a weapon was generally the most commonly reported crime in 1996–97 (9 and 8 per 1,000 students, respectively). Theft or larceny was more common at the high school than the middle school level (6 versus 4 per 1,000 students) (Indicator 7).

Violent Deaths at School

Seventy-six students were murdered or committed suicide at school[3] during the combined 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years (the latest period for which data are available). Nonstudent violent deaths also occurred at school. During this period, there were 105 violent deaths at school of which 29 involved nonstudents (Indicator 8).

- Most murders and suicides among young people occurred while they were away from school. In the combined 1992 and 1993 calendar years, 7,357 young people ages 5 through 19 were murdered, and 4,366 committed suicide in all locations (Indicator 8).
- Students in urban schools had a higher level of risk of violent death at school than their peers in suburban or rural schools. The estimated rate of school-associated violent death for students in urban schools was nine times greater than the rate for students in rural schools and two times greater than that for students in suburban schools during the combined 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years (Indicator 8).

Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—Teacher Reports

Over the 5-year period from 1992 to 1996, teachers were victims of 1,581,000 nonfatal crimes at school, including 962,000 thefts and 619,000 violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault) (Indicator 9). This translates into about 316,000 nonfatal crimes per year over this time period.

- In the period from 1992 to 1996, middle and junior high school teachers were more likely to be victims of violent crime (most of which were simple assaults) than senior high school teachers, who in turn were more likely to be victims of violent crime than elementary school teachers (Indicator 9).

[3] For this indicator, "at school" includes on school property, on the way to or from school, and while attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event.

- In the 1993–94 school year, 12 percent of all elementary and secondary school teachers were threatened with injury by a student, and 4 percent were physically attacked by a student. This represented about 341,000 teachers who were victims of threats of injury by students and 120,000 teachers who were victims of attacks by students that year (Indicator 10).

School Environment

Between 1989 and 1995, there were increases in the percentages of students feeling unsafe while they were at school and while they were going to and from school. In 1989, 6 percent of students ages 12 through 19 sometimes or most of the time feared they were going to be attacked or harmed at school. By 1995, this percentage had risen to 9 percent. During the same period, the percentage of students fearing they would be attacked while traveling to and from school rose from 4 percent to 7 percent (Indicator 12).

- Between 1989 and 1995, the percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who avoided one or more places at school for fear of their own safety increased, from 5 percent to 9 percent. In 1995, this percentage represented 2.1 million students (Indicator 13).
- Between 1989 and 1995, the percentage of students who reported that street gangs were present at their schools increased. In 1989, 15 percent of students reported gangs being present in their schools. By 1995, this percentage had risen to 28 percent (Indicator 14).
- There was a decline between 1993 and 1996 in the percentage of male high school seniors who reported carrying a weapon to school at least 1 day within the 4 weeks before the survey—the percentage fell from 14 percent in 1993 to 9 percent in 1996. However, there was little change in the percentage of female students who reported doing so (from 2 to 3 percent) (Indicator 11).
- Although 12th graders were less likely to use alcohol at school than at home or at parties, in 1996 about 8 percent of 12th graders had consumed alcohol at school in the past 12 months (Indicator 16).
- The percentage of 12th graders who had taken various illegal drugs at school in the previous 12 months declined between 1976 and 1992. However, since 1992, use of marijuana and stimulants at school has increased (Indicator 17).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank the heads of their respective agencies, Pat Forgione of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and Jan Chaiken of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), for supporting this report. We also wish to thank members of the Department of Education/Department of Justice School Safety Report Working Group for guidance on content and constructive criticism on early drafts of the report.

From BJS, we wish to thank Patsy Klaus, Craig Perkins, and Cathy Maston of Victimization Statistics Branch for their work in preparing and verifying data from the NCVS.

From NCES, we wish to thank Mary Frase, Dan Kasprzyk, Edie McArthur, and Marilyn McMillen who served as reviewers. They each provided input that substantially improved the publication.

Outside of NCES and BJS, school crime experts who reviewed the report were Bruce Taylor of the General Accounting Office, Eileen Poe-Yamagata of the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, and Joanne Wiggins of the Planning and Evaluation Service of the U. S. Department of Education. Their advice was gratefully accepted. We particularly appreciated their willingness to review the report under very strict time constraints.

Without the assistance of the following staff at MPR Associates this report could not have been produced: Barbara Kridl (overall production and proofreading), Andrea Livingston (editing), Leslie Retallick (figure design and text layout), Francesca Tussing (table layout), and Karyn Madden (proofreading). They provided invaluable editorial, graphic, and production assistance.

Finally, the authors would like to thank Amanda Miller of the Education Statistics Services Institute and Marilyn Marbrook, Chief, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Robinson, of Publication and Electronic Dissemination at BJS, for their assistance in preparing this document for publication and dissemination.

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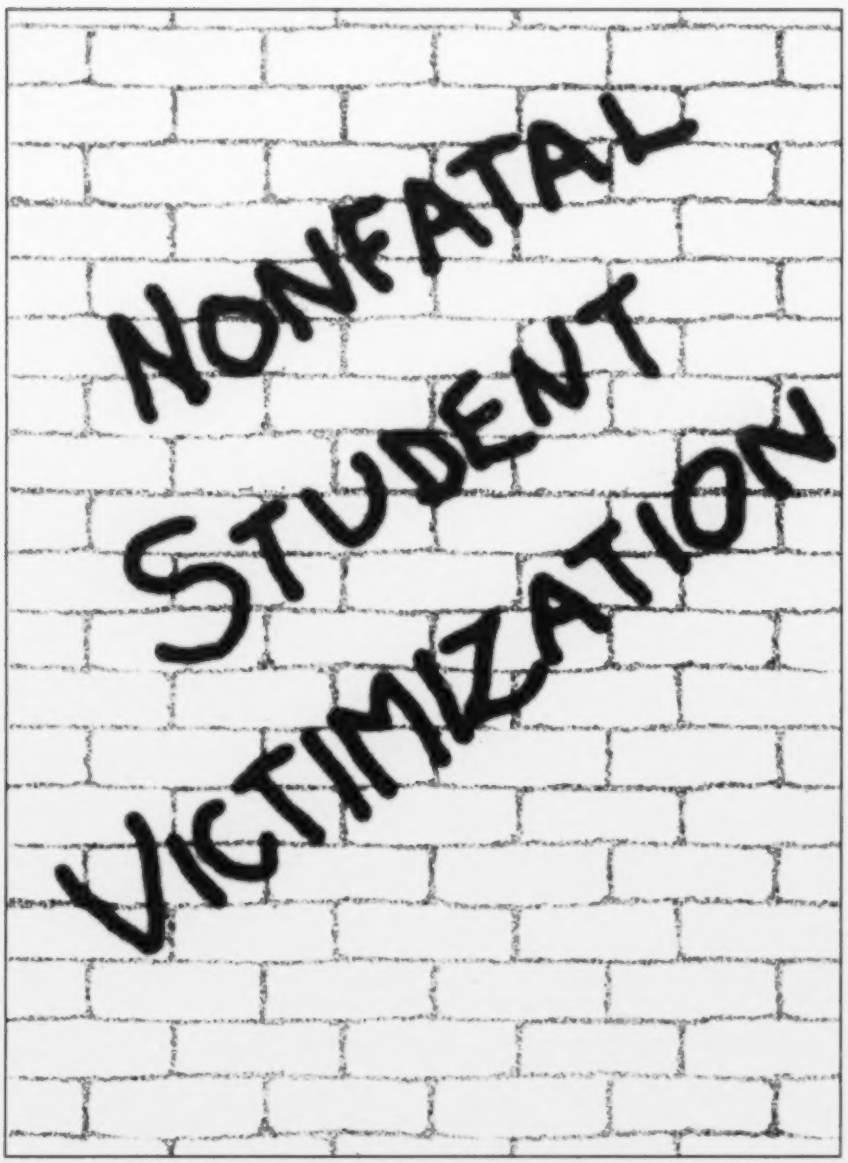


Nonfatal Student Victimization—
Student Reports

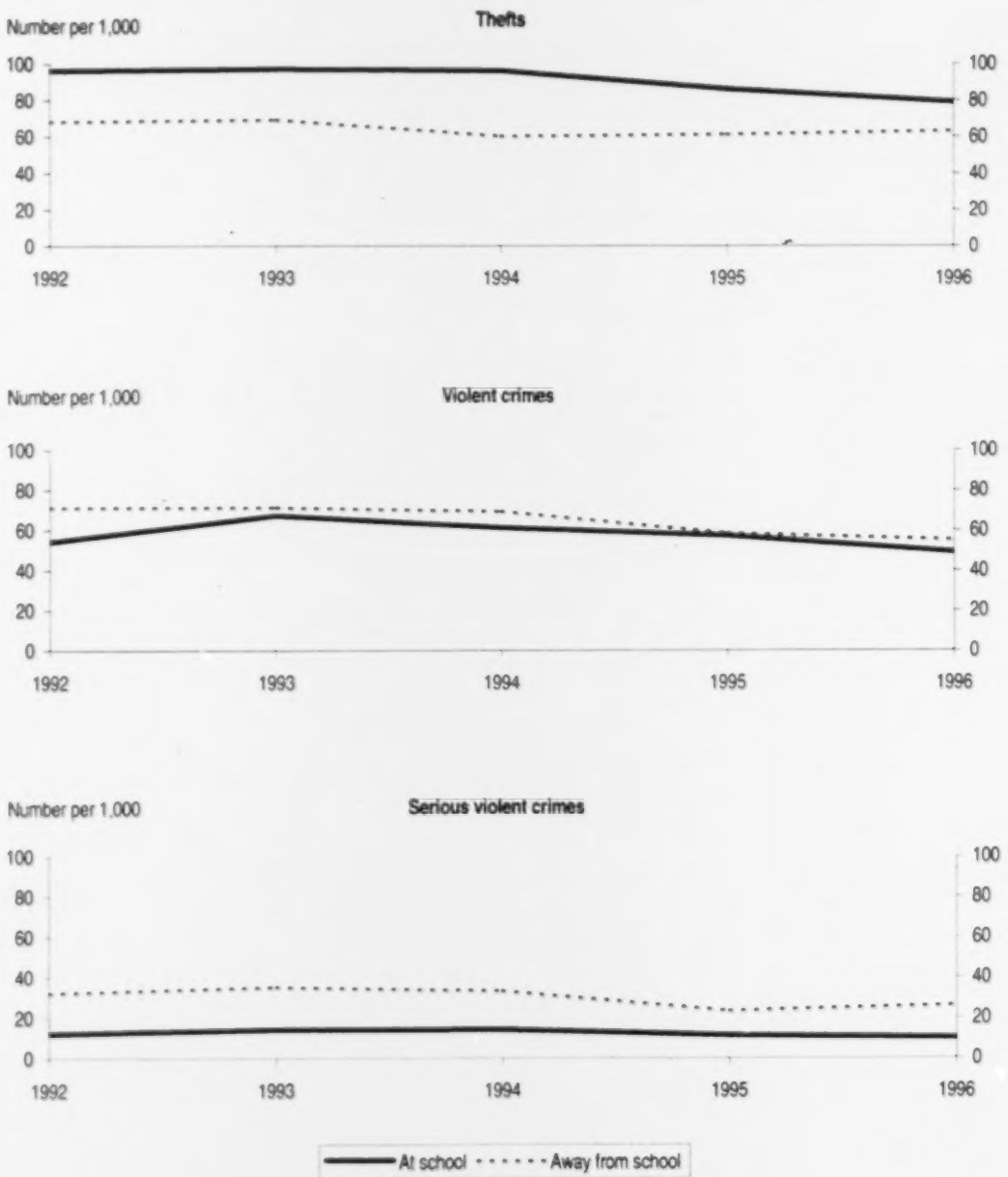
1. Victimization of students at school and away from school

The amount of crime committed in the nation's schools continues to be a concern. However, students are exposed and vulnerable to crime away from as well as at school. In fact, life away from school may be more dangerous for some students than life at school.

- Students ages 12 through 18 experienced fewer nonfatal serious violent crimes (that is, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) at school than away from school.[1] In 1996, students in this age group were victims of about 255,000 incidents of such crimes at school and about 671,000 incidents away from school (tables 1.1b and 1.3b). The victimization rate for this type of crime remained relatively constant at school from 1992 to 1996, and declined very slightly away from school (figure 1.1 and tables 1.2a, b and 1.4a, b).
- Students ages 12 through 18 were victims of about 1.3 million incidents of nonfatal violent crime (that is, serious violent crime plus simple assault) at school, and about 1.4 million incidents away from school in 1996 (tables 1.1b and 1.3b). There was a decline in the victimization rate at school between 1993 and 1996 (from 67 to 49 incidents per 1,000 students ages 12 through 18) (figure 1.1 and tables 1.2a, b). During this period, the victimization rates for nonfatal violent crime were similar at school and away from school.
- Students ages 12 through 18 were more likely to be victims of theft at school than away from school each year between 1992 and 1996 (tables 1.1a, b and 1.3a, b). In 1996, they were victims of about 2.1 million thefts at school (62 percent of all crimes at school) and about 1.6 million thefts away from school (53 percent of all crimes away from school). The victimization rate declined slightly for thefts at school between 1992 and 1996, but remained about the same for thefts away from school during this period (figure 1.1 and tables 1.2a, b and 1.4a, b).
- Considering all nonfatal crime (theft plus violent crime), 12- through 18-year-old students were victims of about 3.3 million crimes while they were at school in 1996, and a similar number of crimes (about 3.1 million) away from school (tables 1.1b and 1.3b). These represent victimization rates of 128 crimes per 1,000 students at school and 117 crimes per 1,000 students away from school (tables 1.2b and 1.4b).
- In 1996, the rates for serious violent crime were higher for males than females at school and away from school (figures 1.2 and 1.3 and tables 1.2b and 1.4b). The rates for theft were similar for males and females at school but higher for males away from school compared to females.
- In 1996, 12- through 18-year-old students living in urban areas were more vulnerable to serious violent crime than were students in suburban and rural areas both at school and away from school (figures 1.2 and 1.3 and tables 1.2b and 1.4b). However, student vulnerability to theft in 1996 was similar in urban, suburban, and rural areas both at school and away from school.

[1] For this indicator, "at school" includes on school property or on the way to or from school.

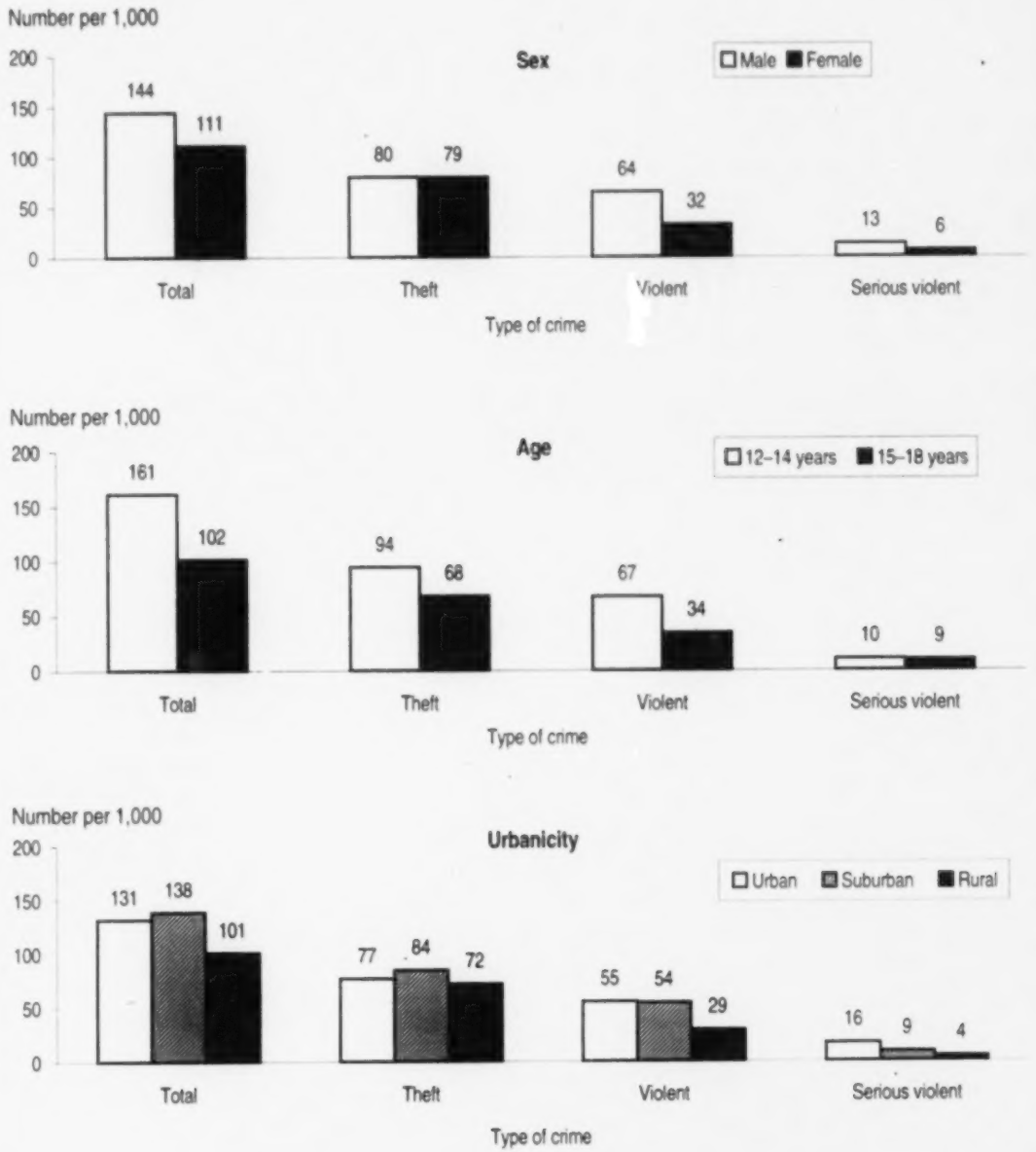
Figure 1.1.—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 per 1,000 students, by type of crime and location: 1992 to 1996



NOTE: Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. "At school" includes on school property or on the way to or from school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1996.

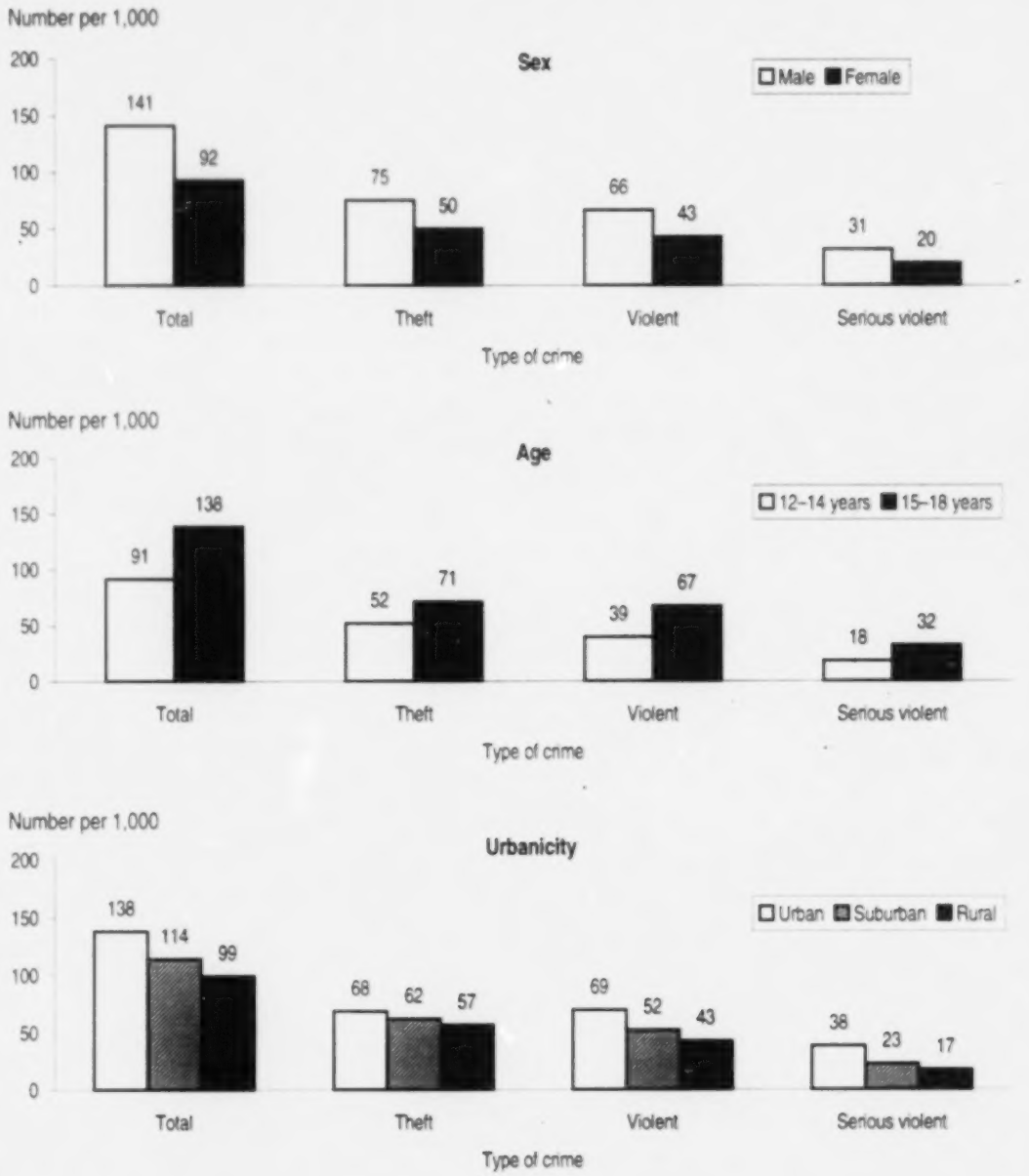
Figure 1.2.—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1996



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1996.

Figure 1.3.—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1996



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1996.

2. Prevalence of students being victimized at school

Some of the crimes committed against students involve violence, while others involve their property. Presenting information on different types of victimization for public and private school students separately helps clarify how many students are affected and where the most serious problems are.

- In 1995, about 15 percent of students ages 12 through 19 reported being victims of a crime at school during the previous 6 months (figure 2.1 and table 2.1). Students in both public and private schools were much more likely to report theft of property (from their desks, lockers, or other location) than they were to report being the victim of a violent crime (being physically attacked or having property taken by force).
- Public school students were more likely to report having been victims of a violent crime during the previous 6 months (4 percent) than were private school students (2 percent) in 1995 (figure 2.1 and table 2.1). Public and private school students were about equally likely to report having had property stolen at school (theft) in that year (12 and 11 percent, respectively).
- Victimization was related to grade level. In 1995, students in higher grades were less likely to report being the victims of violent and property crimes than were students in lower grades (table 2.1). When considering both types of crime, there was a notable difference between students in grades 6 through 9 on the one hand and students in grades 11 and 12 on the other.

Figure 2.1.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization and school control: 1989 and 1995

[1]"Any victimization" is a combination of reported violent and property victimization. If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is only counted once under "Any victimization."

[2]Property victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

[3]Violent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus.

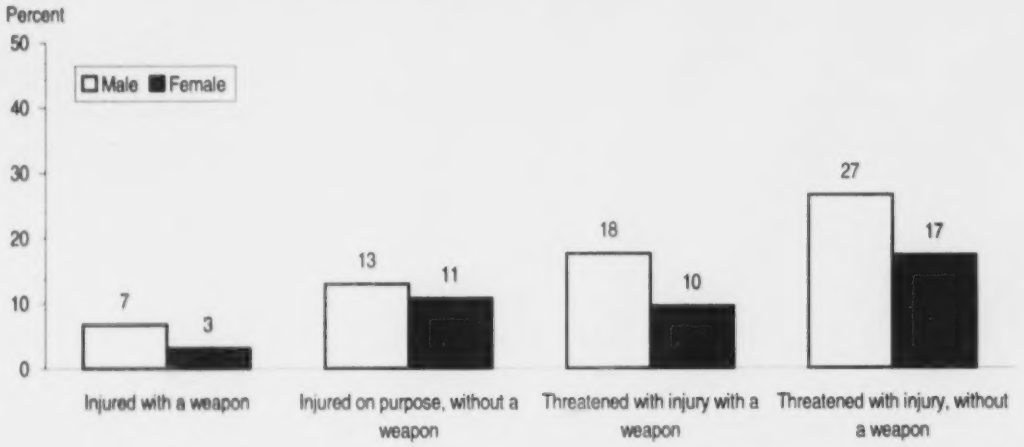
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

3. Prevalence of 12th graders being injured or threatened with injury at school

Every year, some students are injured or threatened with injury while they are at school. The percentages of students victimized in this way provide an important measure of how safe our schools are and how this is changing over time.

- The percentages of 12th graders who have been injured at school—that is, inside or outside the school building or on a school bus—(with or without a weapon) have not changed notably over the past 20 years, although the percentages who have been threatened with injury (with a weapon or without a weapon) show a very slight overall upward trend (figures 3.2 and 3.3 and tables 3.1 and 3.2).
- In 1996, 5 percent of all 12th graders reported that they had been injured with a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club during the past 12 months while they were at school, and 12 percent reported that they had been injured on purpose without a weapon while at school (table 3.1).
- In 1996, 13 percent of all 12th graders reported that someone had threatened them with a weapon at school, and 22 percent reported that they had been threatened with injury without a weapon at school (table 3.2).
- Male and female 12th graders were about equally likely to report having been injured on purpose without a weapon in 1996 at school (13 and 11 percent, respectively) (figure 3.1 and table 3.1). However, males were more likely than females to have been injured with a weapon or threatened with injury with or without a weapon while at school (figure 3.1 and tables 3.1 and 3.2).

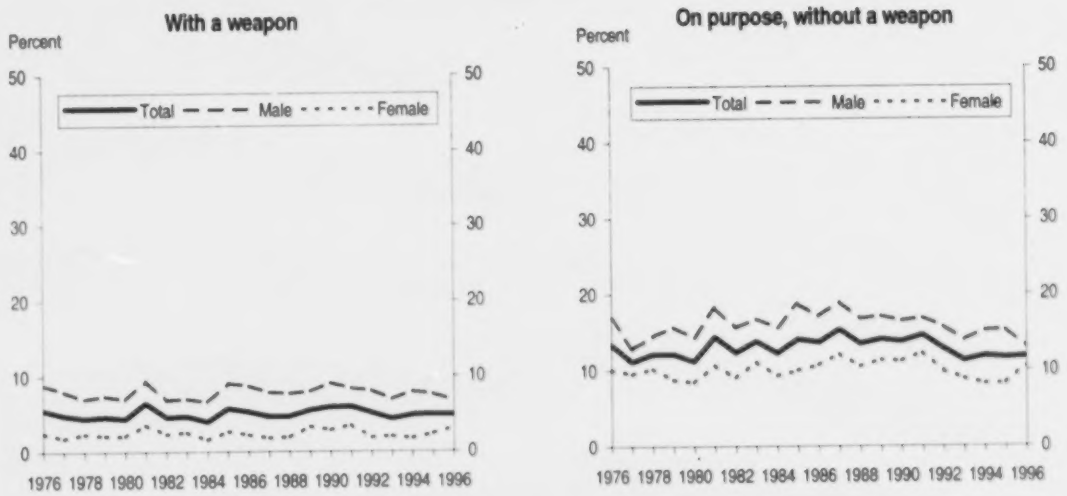
Figure 3.1.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had injured or had threatened to injure them at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1996



NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1996.

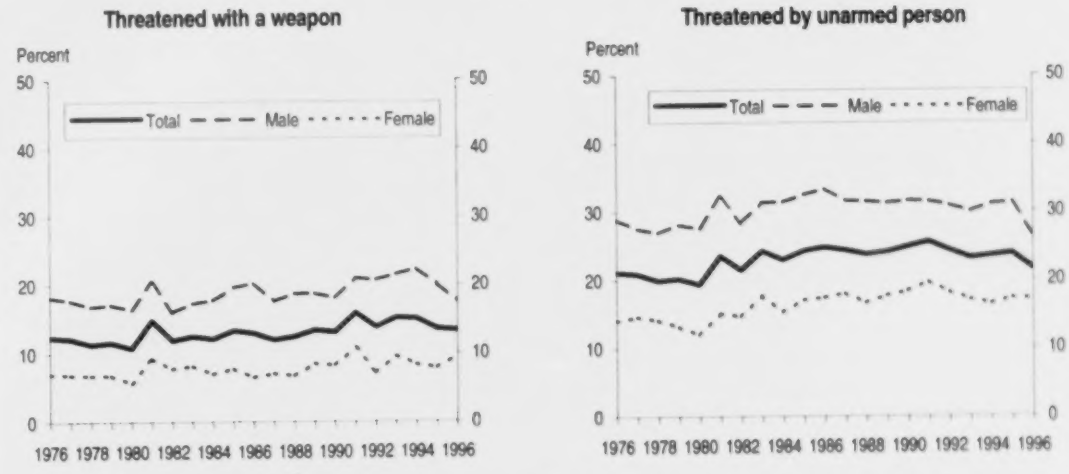
Figure 3.2.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had injured them at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996



NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Figure 3.3.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had threatened to injure, but had not injured, them at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996



NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

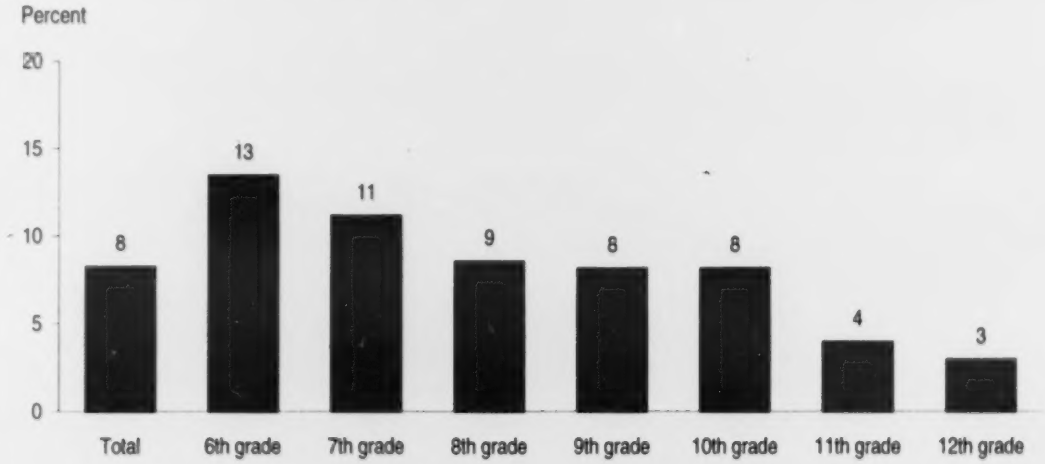
SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

4. Prevalence of students being bullied at school

Bullying contributes to a climate of fear and intimidation in schools. As part of a youth interview on school safety and discipline conducted in 1993, students in grades 6 through 12 were asked if they had been victims of bullying at school.

- Eight percent of all students in grades 6 through 12 reported that they had been victims of bullying at school during the 1992–93 school year (either in school, at school activities during the day, or on the way to or from school) (figure 4.1 and table 4.1).
- The incidence of bullying declined as grade level increased (figure 4.1 and table 4.1). Students in 6th grade were about four times as likely as students in 12th grade to report being bullied at school in the 1992–93 school year.
- The incidence of bullying at school was about the same (between 8 and 10 percent) in the 1992–93 school year regardless of the urbanicity of the place where the student lived (table 4.1).
- Urban males were more likely than urban females to report being victims of bullying at school (9 percent versus 6 percent) in the 1992–93 school year (table 4.1). However, this was not true of males and females in suburban areas or in rural areas.[2]

Figure 4.1.—Percentage of students in grades 6 to 12 who reported being bullied at school during the current school year, by grade: 1992–93



NOTE: Bullying was described as students picking on others a lot or making other students do things such as give them money. "At school" means in school, at school activities during the day, or on the way to or from school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey, 1993.

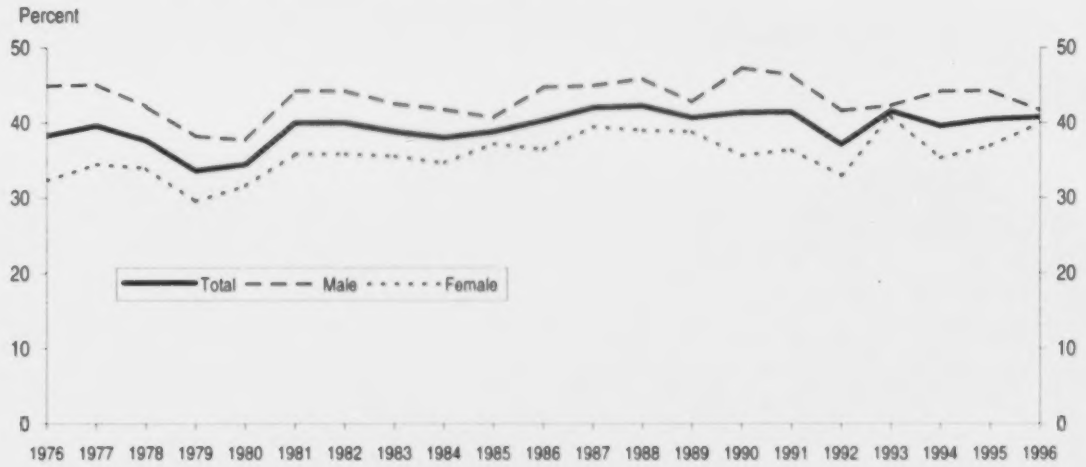
[2] See appendix C for definition of suburban used in NHES.

5. Prevalence of 12th graders having property stolen or damaged at school

One way that students are victimized at school is by having their personal property stolen or deliberately damaged. While less harmful than attacks on students themselves, such crimes have financial consequences and can divert students' attention from their studies as well as contribute to perceptions of school as unsafe places.

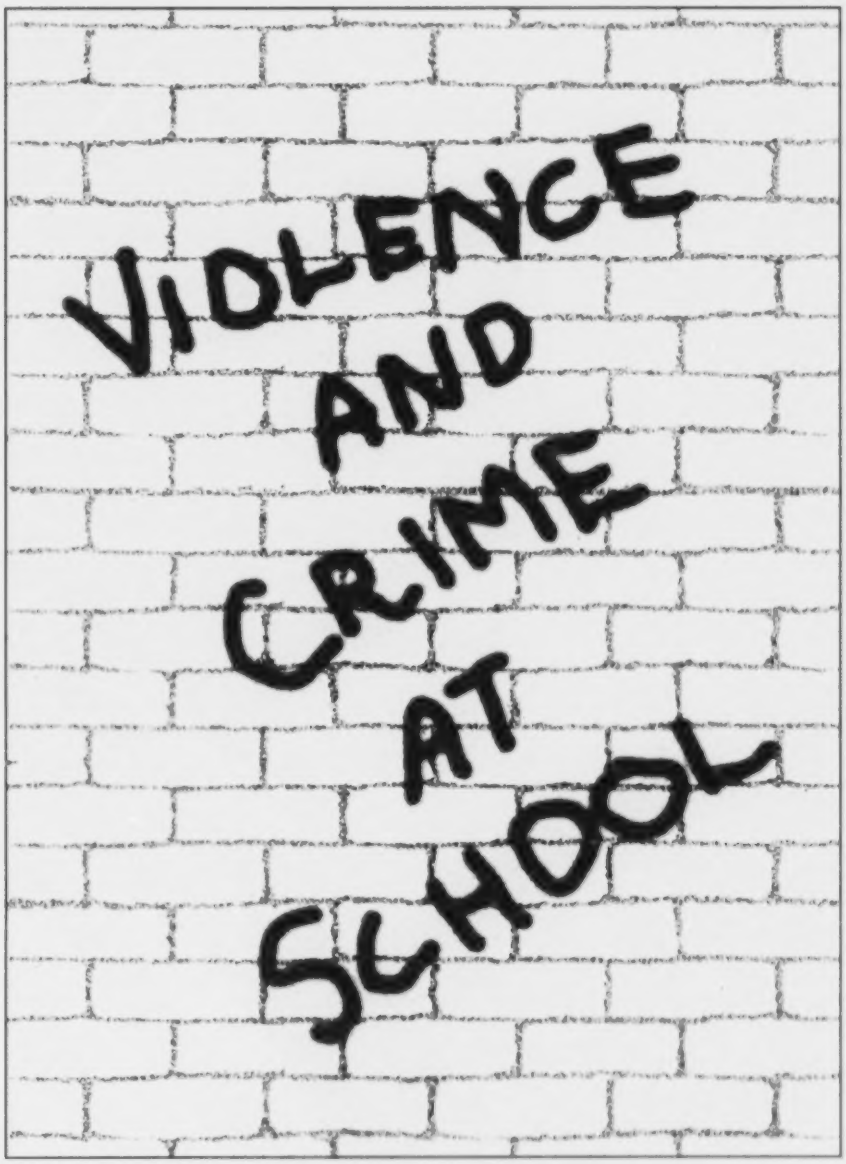
- It is relatively common for 12th graders to have something of theirs stolen while on school property or on a school bus (theft) (figure 5.1 and table 5.1). In 1996, 42 percent of males and 40 percent of females reported that this had happened to them at least once during the past 12 months. The percentage of 12th graders having items stolen has increased slightly since 1976.
- In most years between 1976 and 1996, 12th-grade males were more likely than 12th-grade females to have had something stolen at school or on a school bus (figure 5.1 and table 5.1).
- In 1996, 26 percent of all 12th graders reported that, at least once during the last 12 months, someone had deliberately damaged their property (their car or their clothing, for example) while they were at school or on a school bus (table 5.2). The proportion of students victimized in this way has remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1996.
- Twelfth-grade males had their property deliberately damaged at a consistently higher rate than 12th-grade females between 1976 and 1996 (table 5.2). In 1996, 32 percent of males had their property deliberately damaged at school or on a school bus, compared with 20 percent of females.

Figure 5.1.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that something of theirs had been stolen at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996



NOTE: "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.



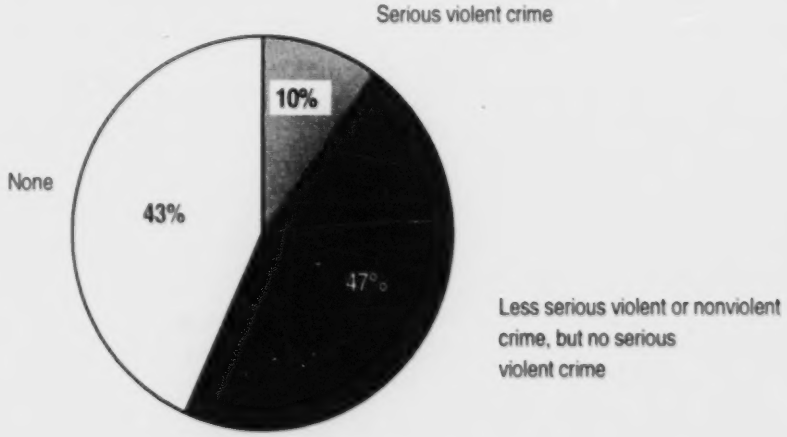
Violence and Crime at School—
Public School Principal/Disciplinarian Reports

6. Crimes reported to the police

The number of crimes that principals indicated that they reported to police or other law enforcement representatives is a useful measure of the occurrences of serious crimes in the nation's schools. The percentage of schools reporting crimes provides an indication of how widespread crime is, while the number of crimes reported provides information on the magnitude of the problem.

- In 1996–97, 10 percent of all public schools reported at least one serious violent crime to a law enforcement representative (figure 6.1 and table 6.1). Another 47 percent of public schools reported a less serious violent or nonviolent crime (but not a serious violent one). The remaining 43 percent of public schools did not report any of these crimes to the police.
- The vast majority of crimes reported by public schools were of the less serious violent or nonviolent type in 1996–97 (402,000 out of the 424,000 total crimes reported to the police) (table 6.3).
- The percentage of schools reporting crimes was similar at the middle and high school levels (figure 6.2 and table 6.1). At each level, about 20 percent of the schools reported at least one serious violent crime, and about 55 percent reported at least one less serious violent or nonviolent crime, but no serious violent crime in 1996–97.
- The numbers of reported incidents per 1,000 students were similar for middle and high schools for both serious violent and less serious violent and nonviolent crimes (figure 6.2 and table 6.4). For both types of crimes, there was a lower rate at the elementary level than at the middle or high school levels.
- The percentage of schools reporting at least one serious violent crime was much higher in cities (17 percent) than in towns (5 percent) or rural areas (8 percent) during 1996–97 (figure 6.2 and table 6.1).

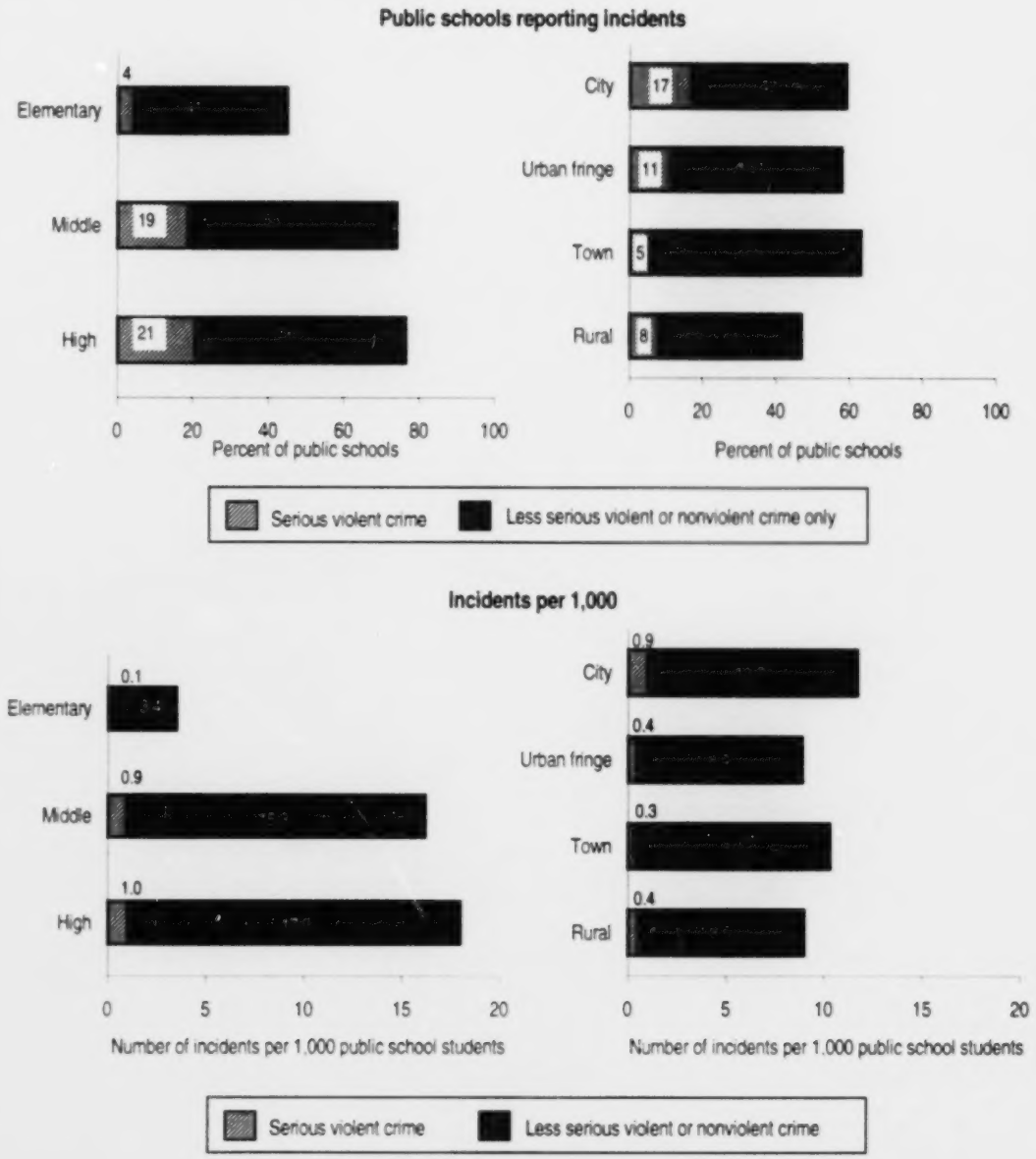
Figure 6.1.—Percentage distribution of public schools according to types of crimes reported to police: 1996–97



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Figure 6.2.—Percentage of public schools reporting one or more criminal incidents to police and number of incidents reported per 1,000 students, by seriousness of crimes, instructional level, and urbanicity: 1996–97



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

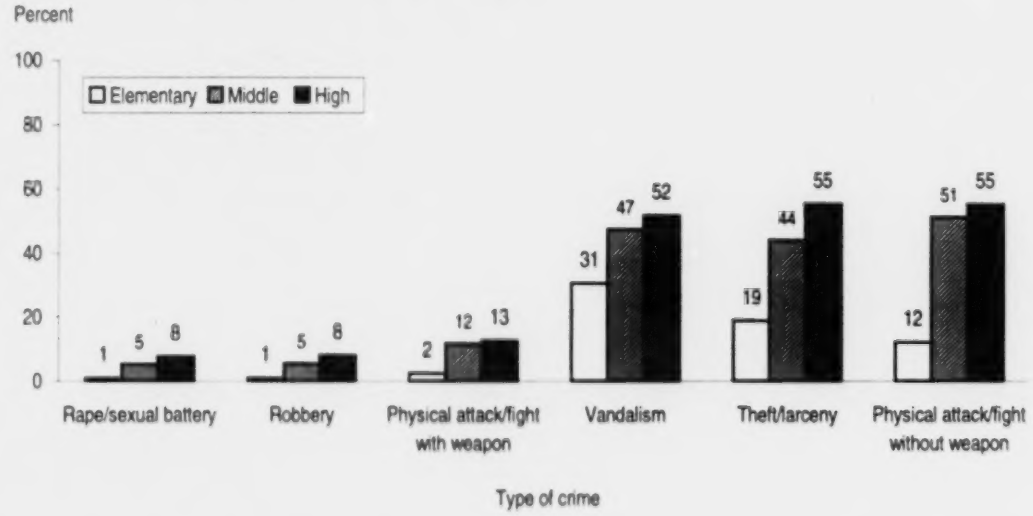
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

7. Specific crimes reported to the police

Data on the prevalence of specific types of crimes add detail to the more general discussion of serious violent crimes and less serious violent and nonviolent crimes. Each type of crime affects students and schools differently.

- About one-half (44 to 55 percent) of all public middle and high schools reported incidents of vandalism, theft or larceny, and physical attacks or fights without weapons to the police or other law enforcement representatives in the 1996–97 school year (figure 7.1 and table 7.2). Considerably smaller percentages of public middle and high schools reported the more serious violent crimes of rape or other type of sexual battery (5 and 8 percent, respectively); robbery (5 and 8 percent); or physical attack or fight with a weapon (12 and 13 percent) (table 7.1).
- Elementary schools were much less likely than either middle or high schools to report any of the types of crime described here in 1996–97 (figure 7.1 and tables 7.1 and 7.2). They were much more likely to report vandalism (31 percent) than any of the other crimes (19 percent or less).
- In 1996–97, physical attack or fight without a weapon was generally the most commonly reported crime at the middle and high school levels (9 and 8 per 1,000 public school students, respectively) (figure 7.2 and table 7.8). Theft or larceny was more common at the high school than the middle school level (6 versus 4 per 1,000 students).
- Overall, there was relatively little variation by urbanicity in the crime rates at school discussed here during the 1996–97 school year (as measured by the number of crimes reported per 1,000 public school students) (figure 7.2 and tables 7.7 and 7.8).

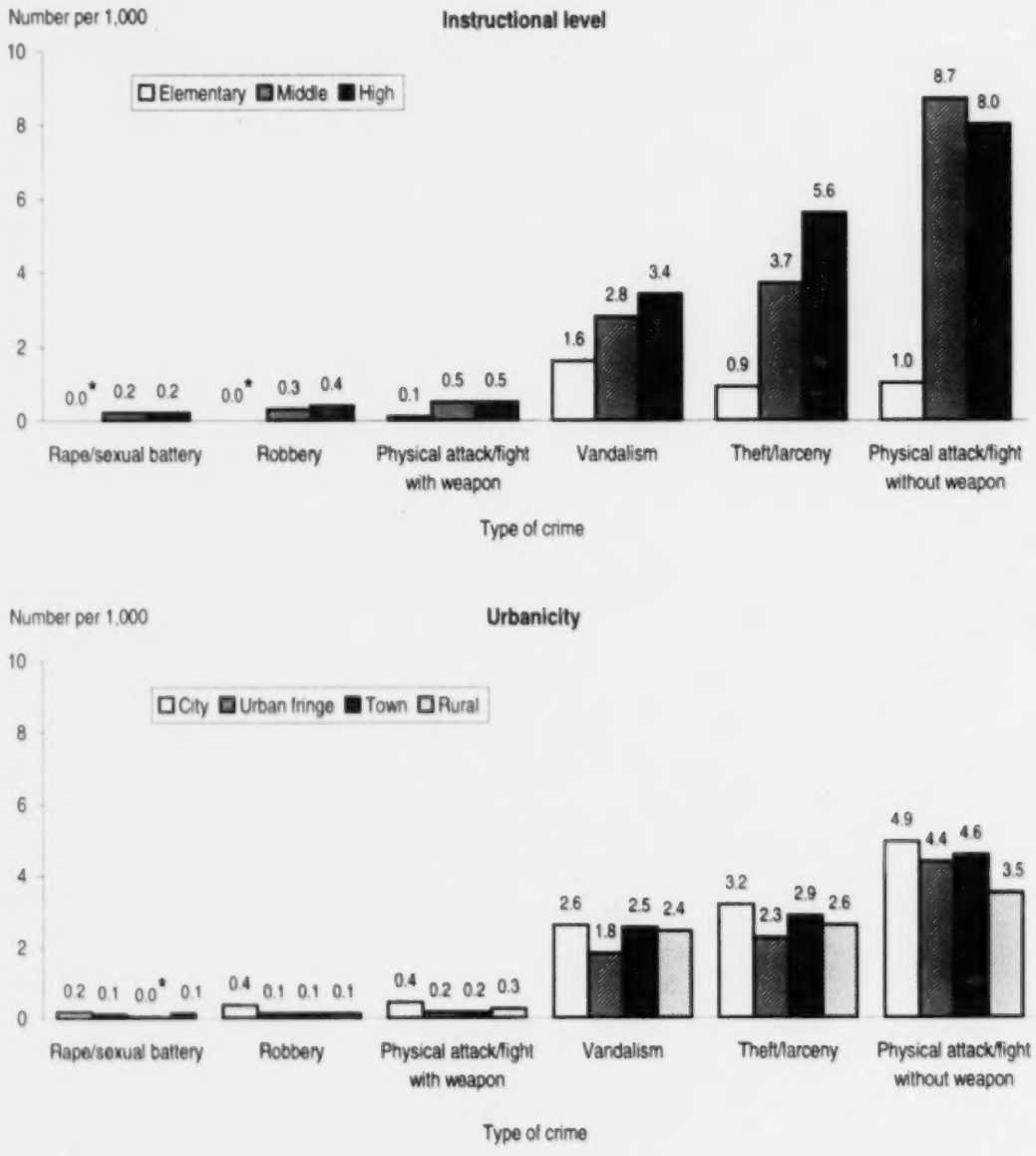
Figure 7.1.—Percentage of public schools reporting one or more criminal incidents to police, by type of crime and instructional level: 1996–97



NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

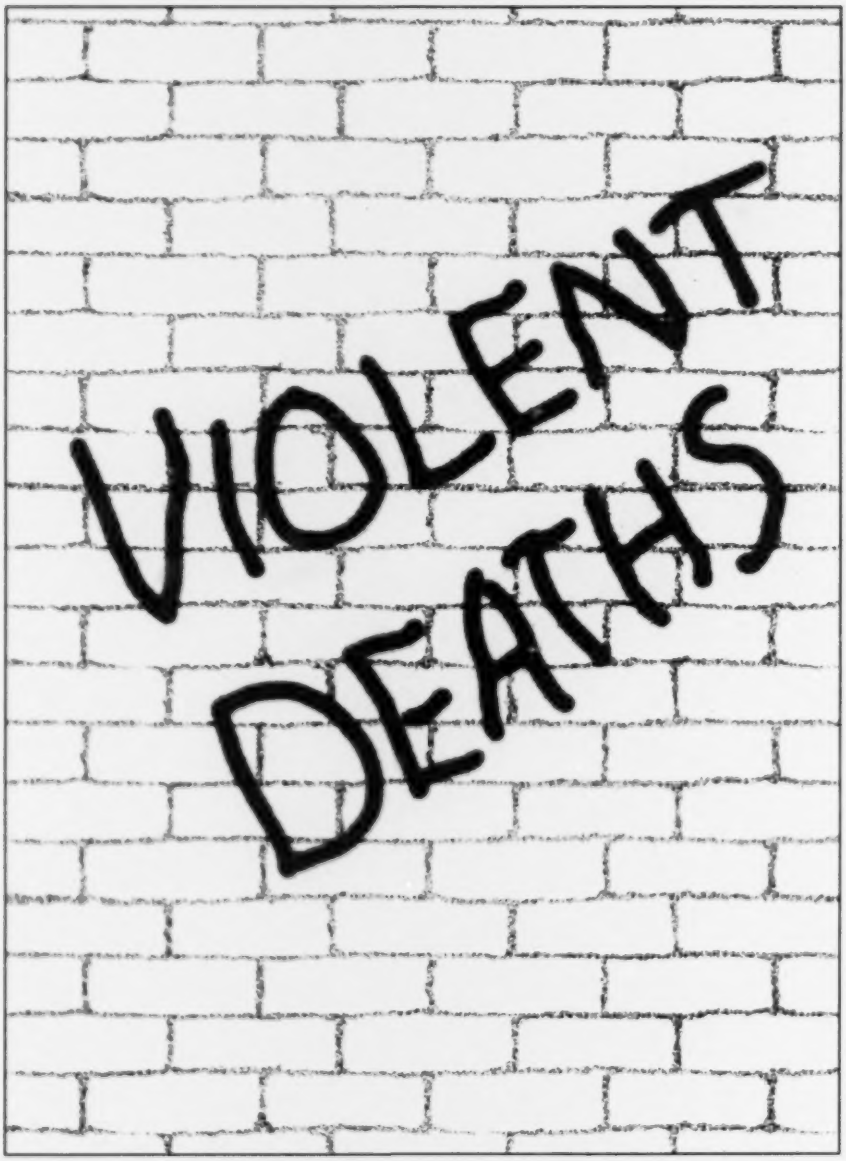
Figure 7.2.—Number of crimes per 1,000 public school students, by type of crime, instructional level, and urbanicity: 1996–97



*Less than 0.05.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.



Violent Deaths at School

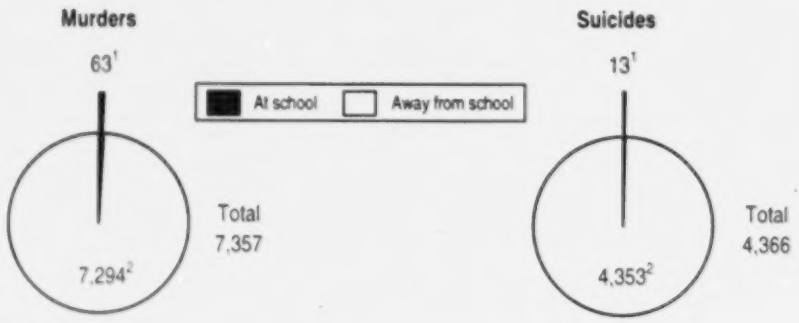
8. Violent deaths at school and away from school

Violent deaths are tragic events that affect not only the individuals directly involved but also everyone in the schools where they occur. Violent deaths at school have been the focus of recent attention; monitoring the magnitude of this problem is important.

- Seventy-six youth were murdered or committed suicide at school[1] during the combined 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years (the latest period for which data are available) (figure 8.1 and table 8.1). Nonstudent violent deaths also occurred at school. During this period, there was a total of 105 violent deaths at school of which 29 involved nonstudents.
- Most murders and suicides of young people occurred while they were away from school. In the combined 1992 and 1993 calendar years, 7,357 young people ages 5 through 19 were murdered, and 4,366 committed suicide in all locations (figure 8.1).
- Students in higher grades were more likely to be victims of violent death at school than those in lower grades during the combined 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years (figure 8.2 and table 8.1). Students in grades 9 through 12 had an estimated rate of school-associated violent death that was 13 times greater than that of students in grades 8 and under.
- Of those who were murdered or who committed suicide at school during the combined 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years, black students were more likely than their counterparts from other racial–ethnic groups to be victims (figure 8.2 and table 8.1).
- Students in urban schools also had a higher level of risk than their peers in suburban or rural schools (figure 8.2 and table 8.1). The estimated rate of school-associated violent death for students in urban schools was nine times greater than the rate for students in rural schools and two times greater than that for students in suburban schools during the combined 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years.

[1] Homicides or suicides could have happened during any time of the day, not just during school hours. For this indicator, "at school" includes on school property, on the way to or from school, and while attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event.

Figure 8.1.—Number of murders and suicides of students at school and of youth ages 5 through 19 away from school: Combined 1992 and 1993



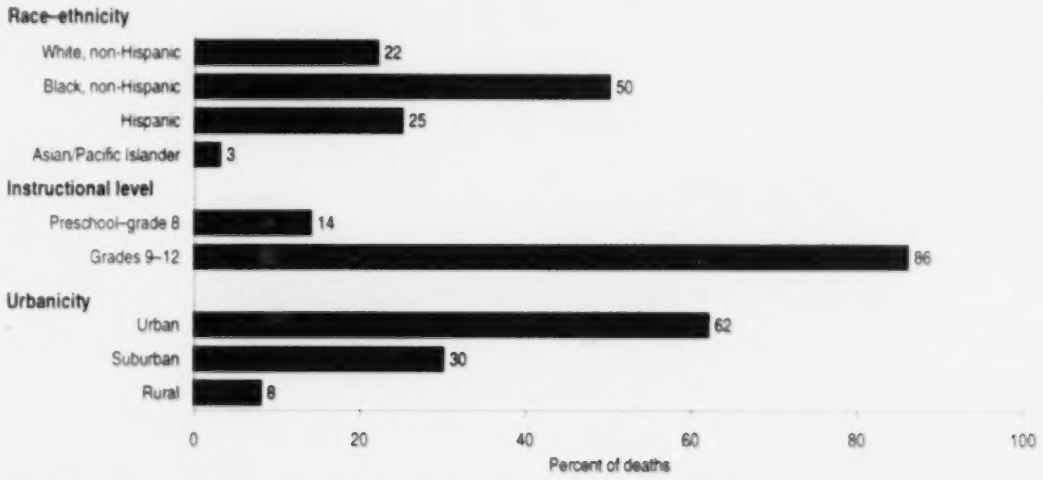
[1]Student murders and suicides during the school years 1992–93 and 1993–94.

[2]Murders and suicides of youth ages 5 through 19 during the calendar years 1992 and 1993.

NOTE: "At school" includes on school property, on the way to or from school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event.

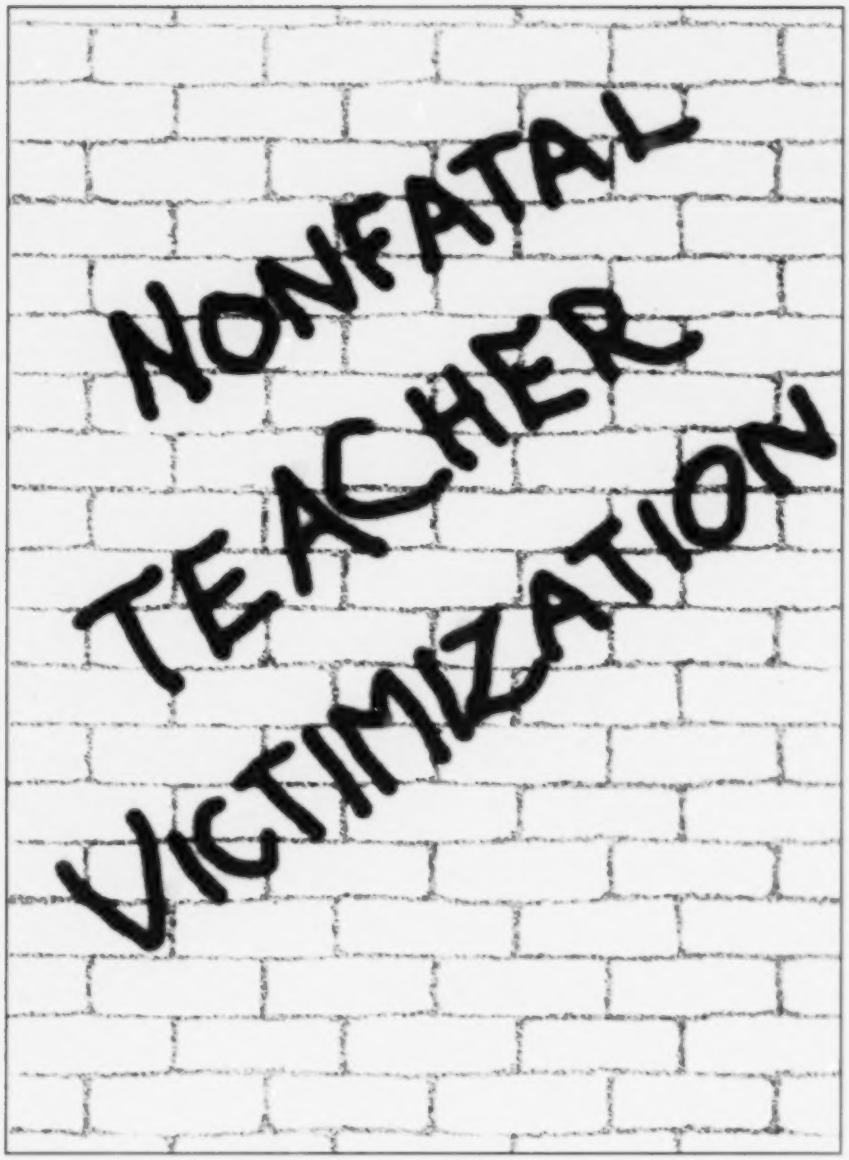
SOURCE: S.P. Kachur et al., "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 275 (22) (1996): 1729–1733; Special tabulation using the FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1992 and 1993; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992 and 1993.

Figure 8.2.—Percentage distribution of murders and suicides of students at school, by race–ethnicity, instructional level, and urbanicity: 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years



NOTE: "At school" includes on school property, on the way to or from school, and while attending or traveling to or from a school-sponsored event.

SOURCE: S.P. Kachur et al., "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 275 (22) (1996): 1729–1733.



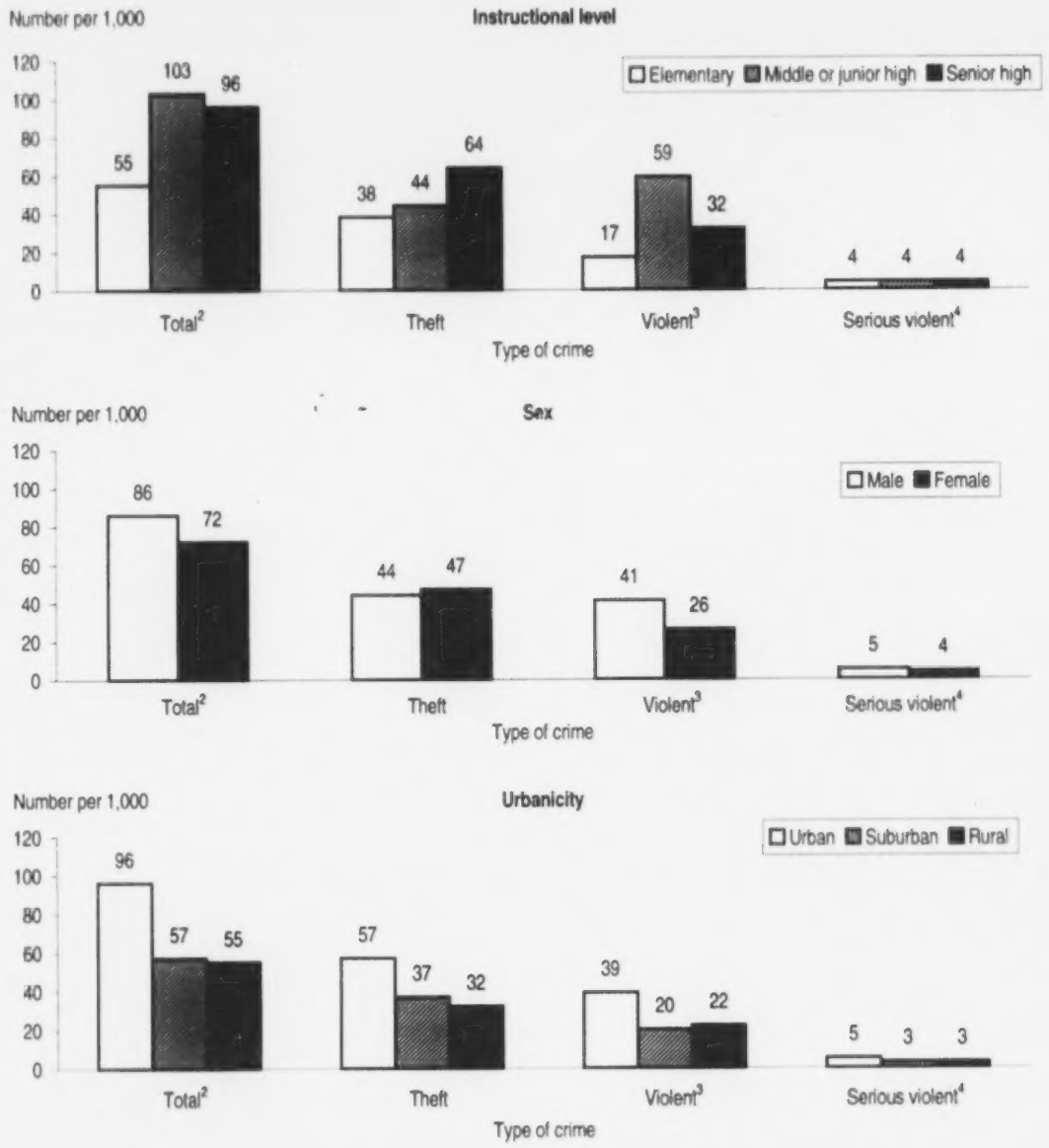
**Nonfatal Teacher Victimization at School—
Teacher Reports**

9. Nonfatal teacher victimization at school

Students are not the only ones who are victims of crime at school. Teachers in school are also the targets of violence. In addition to the personal toll such violence takes on teachers, teachers who worry for their safety may have difficulty teaching and may leave the profession altogether. Information on the number of crimes against teachers at school can help show how severe and widespread the problem is.

- Over the 5-year period from 1992 and 1996, teachers were the victims of 1,581,000 nonfatal crimes at school, including 962,000 thefts and 619,000 violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) (table 9.1). On average, this translates into 316,000 nonfatal crimes per year. Among the violent crimes against teachers, there were about 89,000 serious violent crimes (14 percent of the violent crimes), including rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. On average, this translates into 18,000 serious violent crimes per year.
- During the 1992–96 time period, the rate of serious violent crime at school was similar for elementary and secondary teachers (on average, 4 incidents per 1,000 teachers) regardless of their instructional level, sex, race–ethnicity, and the urbanicity of the schools where they taught (figure 9.1 and table 9.1).
- In the period from 1992 to 1996, middle and junior high school teachers were more likely to be victims of violent crimes (most of which were simple assaults) than senior high school teachers (59 versus 32 crimes per 1,000 teachers), who in turn were more likely to be victims of violent crime than elementary school teachers (32 versus 17 crimes per 1,000 teachers) (figure 9.1 and table 9.1).
- During the 1992–96 time period, compared with elementary school teachers, senior high school teachers were more likely to be targets of theft (64 versus 38 incidents per 1,000 teachers).
- The violent crime rate among teachers at school varied by sex. Over the 5-year period from 1992 to 1996, male teachers were more likely to be victims of violent crimes than female teachers (41 versus 26 crimes per 1,000 teachers) (figure 9.1 and table 9.1).
- Teachers were differentially affected by crimes at school according to where they taught. For example, during the 1992 to 1996 time period, urban teachers were more likely to be victims of violent crimes than suburban teachers (39 versus 20 crimes per 1,000 teachers). Urban teachers were also more likely to experience theft (57 incidents per 1,000 teachers) than suburban and rural teachers (37 and 32 incidents per 1,000 teachers, respectively) (figure 9.1 and table 9.1).

Figure 9.1.—Number of nonfatal crimes against teachers at school per 1,000 teachers, by type of crime and selected teacher characteristics: Aggregated from 1992 to 1996[1]



[1]The data were aggregated from 1992 to 1996 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample.

[2]Total crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and theft.

[3]Violent crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

[4]Serious violent crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, which are included in violent crime.

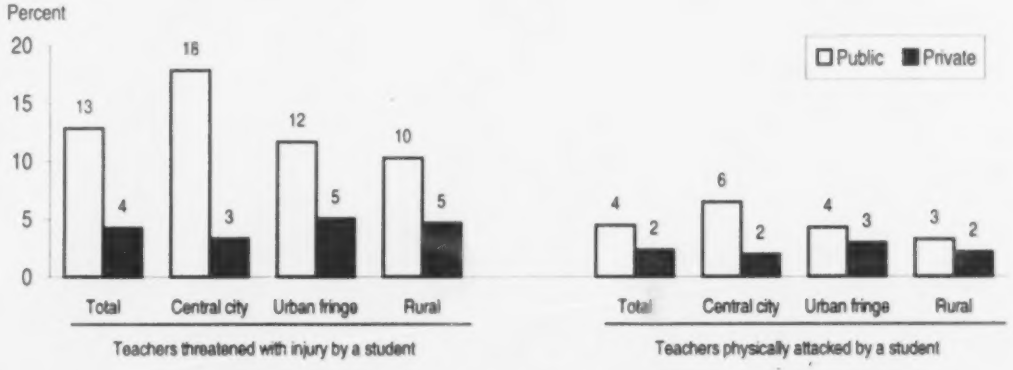
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1996.

10. Prevalence of teachers being threatened with injury or attacked by students

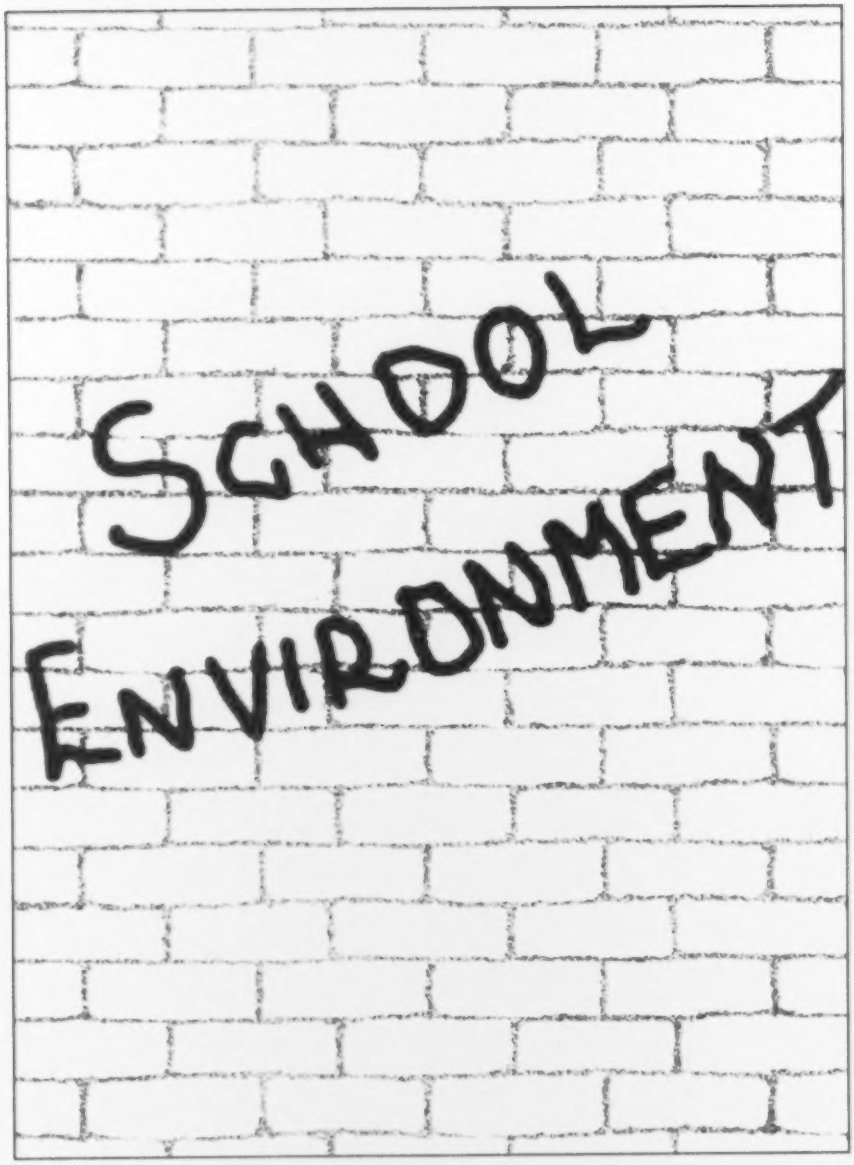
Some of the offenses against teachers are committed by students. Data on physical attacks and threats against elementary and secondary teachers by students can provide a snapshot of the prevalence of this problem.

- In the 1993–94 school year, 12 percent of all elementary and secondary school teachers (341,000) were threatened with injury by a student from their school, and 4 percent (120,000) were physically attacked by a student (table 10.1).
- Teachers in central city schools were more likely to be victims than were teachers in urban fringe or rural schools in 1993–94 (table 10.1). About 15 percent of teachers in central city schools had been threatened with injury by students, compared with 11 and 10 percent of teachers in urban fringe and rural schools. About 6 percent of teachers in central city schools had been attacked by students, compared with 4 and 3 percent of teachers in urban fringe and rural schools.
- Public school teachers were more likely than private school teachers to be victimized by students in school in 1993–94 (figure 10.1 and table 10.1). Almost 13 percent of public school teachers had been threatened with injury by students, compared with 4 percent of private school teachers, and 4 percent of public school teachers had been physically attacked by students, compared with 2 percent of private school teachers. Teachers in public central city schools were about five times more likely to be targets of threats of injury and about three times more likely to be targets of attacks than their colleagues in private central city schools.
- In 1993–94, secondary school teachers were more likely than elementary school teachers to have been threatened with injury by a student from their school (15 percent versus 9 percent) (table 10.1). However, elementary school teachers were more likely than secondary school teachers to have been physically attacked by a student (5 percent versus 3 percent). The prevalence of teacher victimization by students did not vary according to the racial–ethnic backgrounds of teachers.

Figure 10.1.—Percentage of teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student during the past 12 months, by urbanicity and control: 1993–94 school year



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993–94 (Teacher and School Questionnaires).



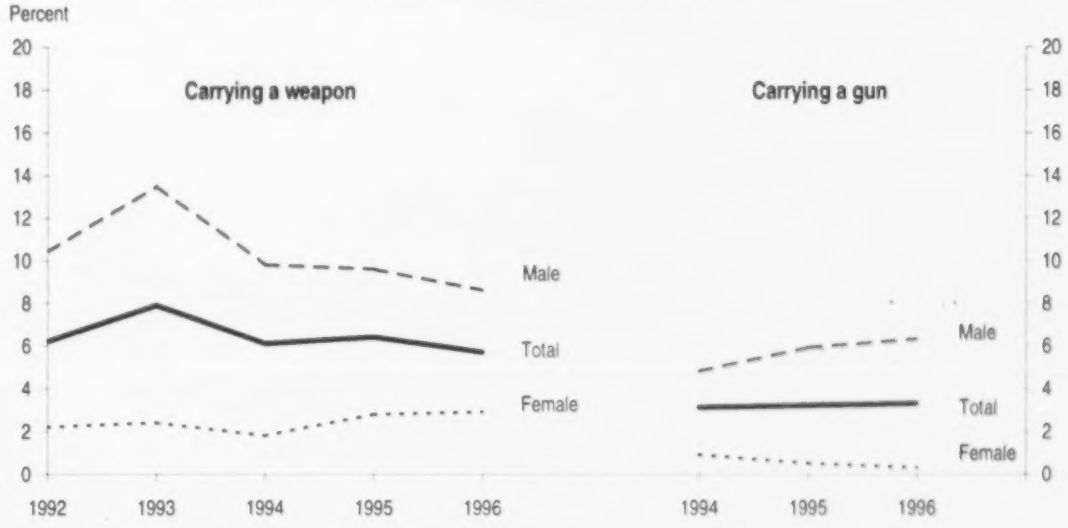
School Environment

11. Prevalence of students carrying weapons to school

The presence of deadly weapons at school can create an intimidating and threatening atmosphere, making teaching and learning difficult. The percentages of students who report that they carry a weapon or a gun to school is an indicator of how widespread the problem of weapons at school is.

- There was a decline between 1993 and 1996 in the percentage of male high school seniors who reported carrying a weapon to school at least 1 day within the 4 weeks before the survey—the percentage fell from 14 percent in 1993 to 9 percent in 1996 (figure 11.1 and table 11.1). However, there was little change in the percentage of female students who reported carrying a weapon to school during this period (from 2 to 3 percent).
- About 3 percent of high school seniors reported carrying a gun to school at least 1 day during the 4-week period preceding the survey (figure 11.1 and table 11.1). This percentage remained fairly stable from 1994 to 1996.
- Among high school seniors in 1996, males were about 3 times more likely to report carrying a weapon to school and over 20 times more likely to report carrying a gun to school than were their female counterparts (figure 11.1 and table 11.1).
- Eight percent of white 9th through 12th graders carried a weapon to school in 1997 (figure 11.2 and table 11.2). Between 1993 and 1997, the percentage of black 9th through 12th grade students who reported carrying a weapon to school at least 1 day within 30 days before the survey fell from 15 percent to 9 percent (a 40 percent reduction).

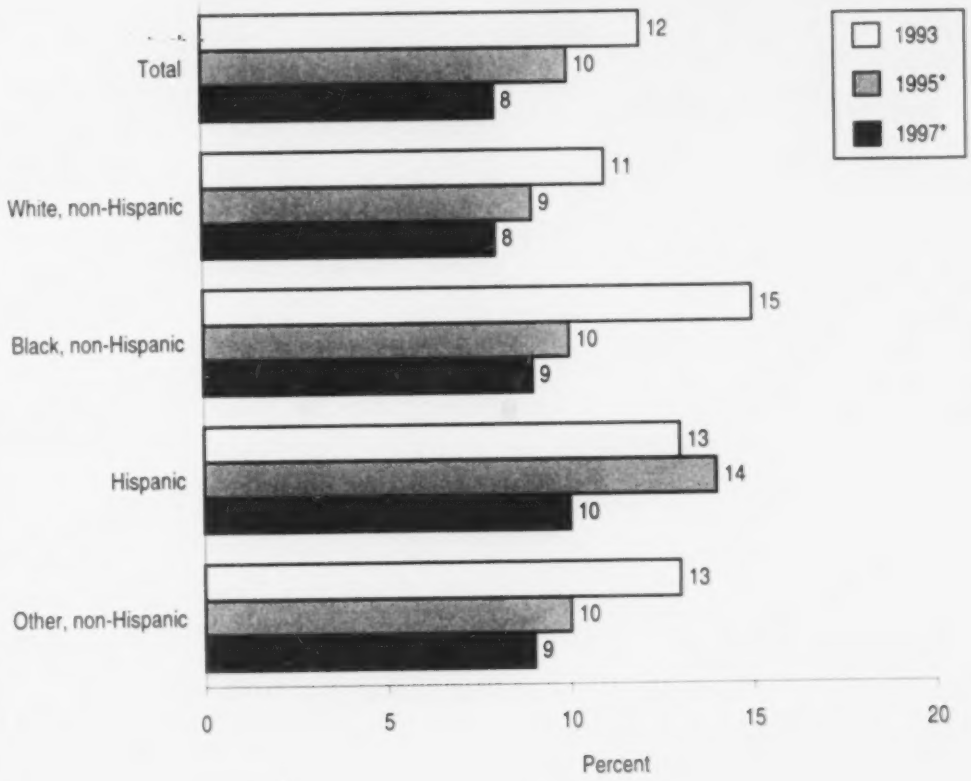
Figure 11.1.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported carrying a weapon or gun to school at least 1 day in the past 4 weeks, by sex: Selected years 1992 to 1996



NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "To school" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1992 to 1996.

Figure 11.2.—Percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who reported carrying a weapon on school property at least 1 day in the past 30 days, by race–ethnicity: 1993, 1995, and 1997



*Response rates do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "On school property" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent.

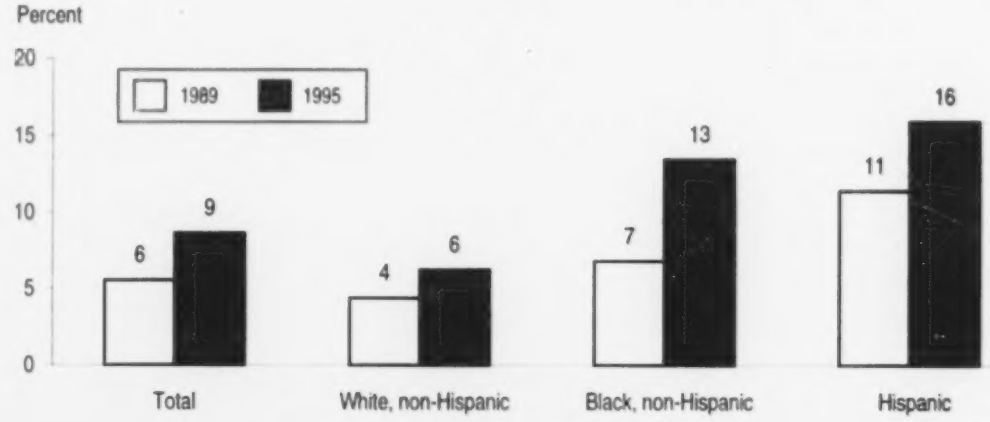
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey—Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993, 1995, and 1997.

12. Students' perceptions of personal safety at school and when traveling to and from school

One consequence of school violence is the fear that it can instill in students. Students who fear for their own safety may not be able or ready to learn. Concerns about vulnerability to attacks by others at school and on the way to and from school may also have a detrimental effect on the school environment and learning.

- Between 1989 and 1995, there were increases in the percentages of students feeling unsafe while they were at school and while they were going to and from school (figures 12.1 and 12.2 and table 12.1). In 1989, 6 percent of students ages 12 through 19 sometimes or most of the time feared they were going to be attacked or harmed at school, while in 1995 this percentage rose to 9 percent. Between these years, the percentage of students fearing they would be attacked while traveling to and from school rose from 4 percent to 7 percent.
- In 1989 and 1995, larger percentages of black and Hispanic students than white students feared attacks at school and when traveling to and from school (figures 12.1 and 12.2 and table 12.1).
- Much of the increase between 1989 and 1995 in the percentage of students ages 12 through 19 fearing for their own safety at school came from an increase in the percentage of black students who did so (figure 12.1 and table 12.1). In 1995, this percentage was 13 percent, nearly double the percentage in 1989 (7 percent).
- Examining student perceptions by location indicates that there was a large increase between 1989 and 1995 in the percentage of suburban black students who feared being attacked when traveling to and from school (figure 12.3 and table 12.1). The percentage of suburban black students ages 12 through 19 fearing attacks increased almost threefold—from 6 percent to 16 percent.

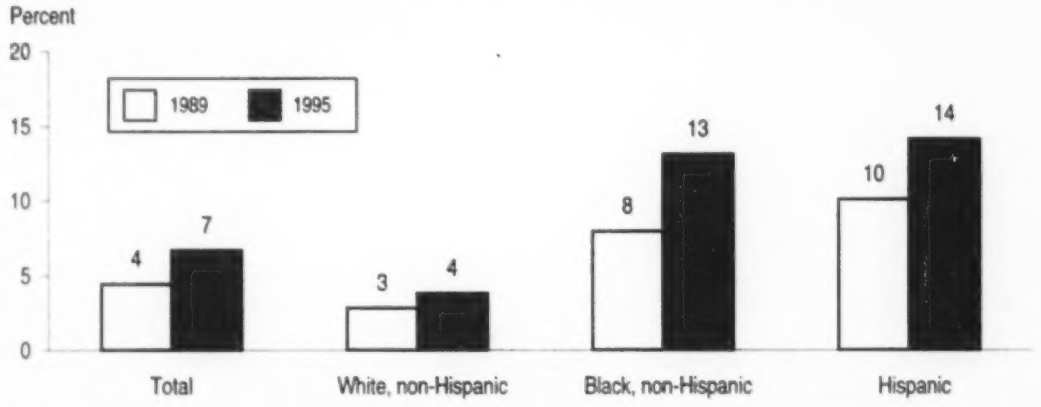
Figure 12.1.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported fearing being attacked or harmed at school, by race–ethnicity: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way. "At school" means in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

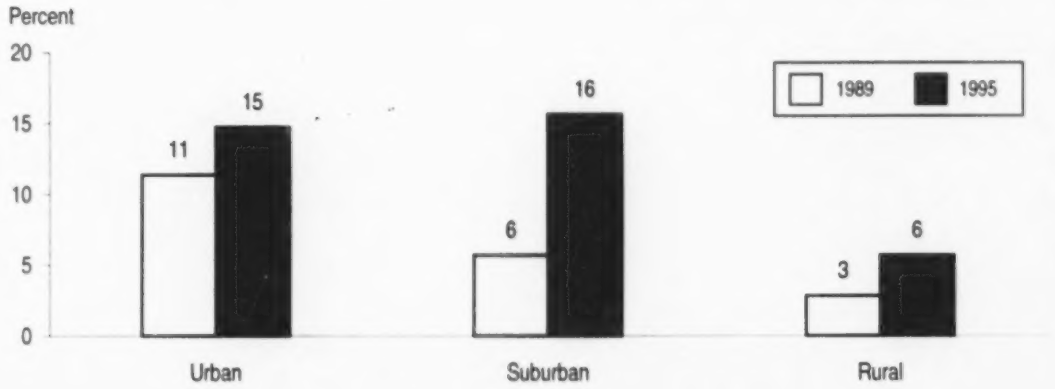
Figure 12.2.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported fearing being attacked or harmed on the way to and from school, by race–ethnicity: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Figure 12.3.—Percentage of black, non-Hispanic students ages 12 through 19 who reported fearing being attacked or harmed on the way to and from school, by urbanicity: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

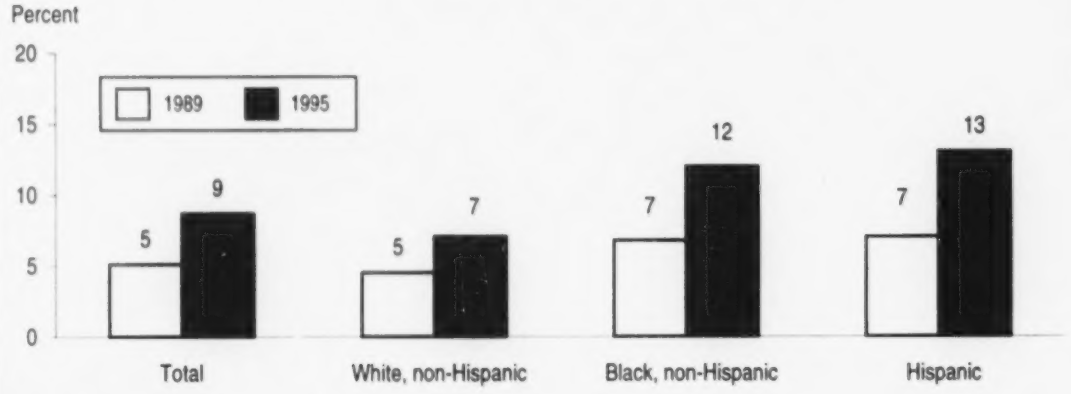
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

13. Students' reports of avoiding places at school

One consequence of crime at school is that students begin to perceive specific areas at school as unsafe. In order to try to ensure their own safety, they begin to avoid these areas. Changes in the percentage of students avoiding areas at school may be a good barometer of how safe schools are—at least in the minds of those who attend these schools.

- Between 1989 and 1995, there was an increase in the percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who avoided one or more places at school—from 5 percent in 1989 to 9 percent in 1995 (figure 13.1 and table 13.1). This percentage represented 2.1 million students in 1995 who reported avoiding some areas at school for fear of their own safety.
- The percentage of black students avoiding specific areas at school rose from 7 percent in 1989 to 12 percent in 1995, and for Hispanic students it rose from 7 percent in 1989 to 13 percent in 1995 (figure 13.1 and table 13.1). The percentage of white students avoiding areas at school rose from 5 percent to 7 percent.
- In suburban areas in 1989, there were no significant differences in the percentages of white, black, and Hispanic students who avoided one or more places at school (figure 13.2 and table 13.1). However, in 1995, black and Hispanic students in suburban areas were much more likely than suburban white students to stay away from some places at school.

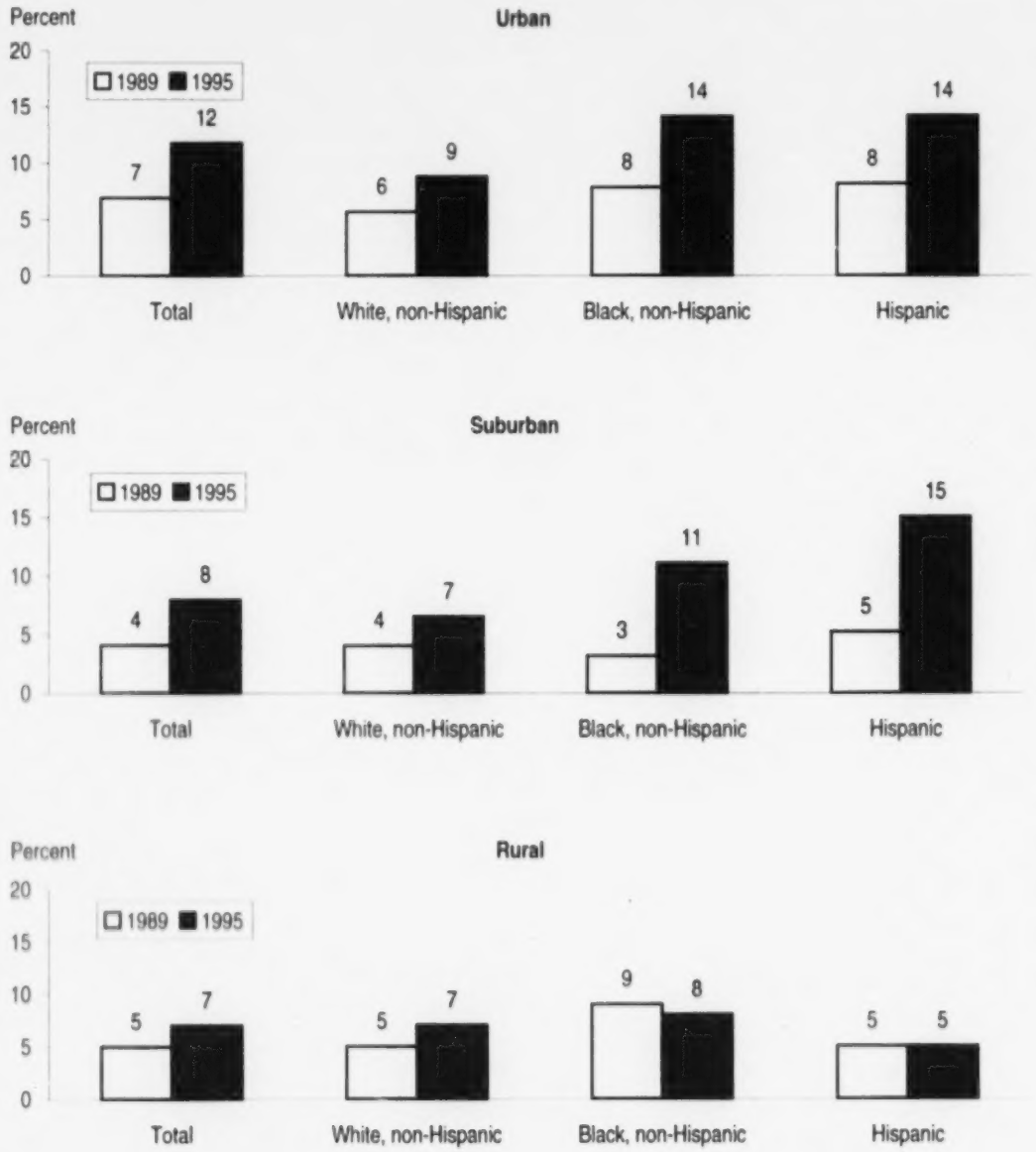
Figure 13.1.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that they avoided one or more places in school, by race–ethnicity: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: Places include the entrance into the school, any hallways or stairs in the school, parts of the school cafeteria, any school restrooms, and other places inside the school building.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Figure 13.2.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that they avoided one or more places in school, by urbanicity and race–ethnicity: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: Places include the entrance into the school, any hallways or stairs in the school, parts of the school cafeteria, any school restrooms, and other places inside the school building.

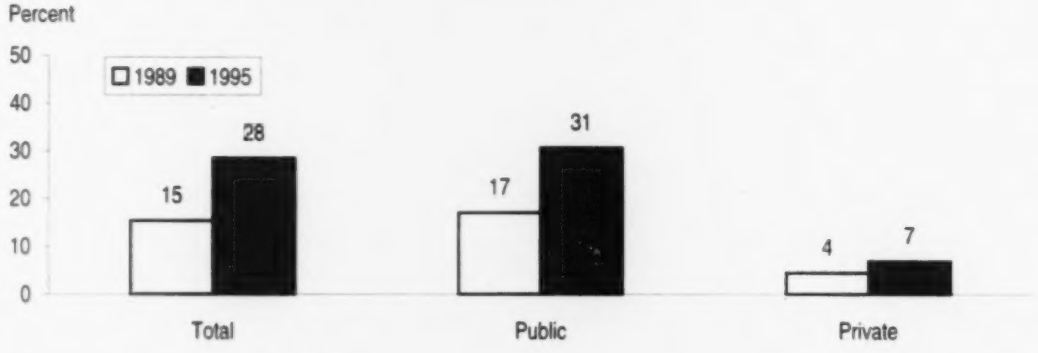
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

14. Students' reports of gangs at school

Gangs are organized groups that are often involved in drugs, weapons trafficking, and criminal activities. The presence of gangs in school can be very disruptive to the school environment. Gangs may not only create fear among students but also increase the level of violence in school. The percentage of students who report the presence of street gangs in their schools indicates the existence and severity of the gang problem in schools.

- Between 1989 and 1995, the percentage of students who reported that street gangs were present at their schools increased (figure 14.1 and table 14.1). In 1989, 15 percent of students reported gangs being present in their schools. By 1995, this percentage had risen to 28 percent.
- Gangs were more likely to exist in public schools than in private schools (figure 14.1 and table 14.1). In 1989, 17 percent of students in public schools reported that street gangs were present in their schools compared with 4 percent in private schools. Similar results were reported in 1995. However, between these two years, the percentage of public school students reporting that gangs were present in their schools almost doubled (from 17 percent in 1989 to 31 percent in 1995) as has the percentage of private school students reporting gang presence (from 4 percent to 7 percent).
- In 1995, urban students were more likely to report that there were street gangs at their schools (41 percent) than were suburban students (26 percent) or rural students (20 percent) (figure 14.2 and table 14.1). Similar results occurred in 1989. Between 1989 and 1995, reports of gang presence increased in all three categories of students' place of residence.
- In both years, black students were more likely than white students to report the existence of street gangs in their schools, and Hispanic students were more likely than either white or black students to do so (table 14.1). Between 1989 and 1995, reports of gang presence increased for whites, blacks, and Hispanics.

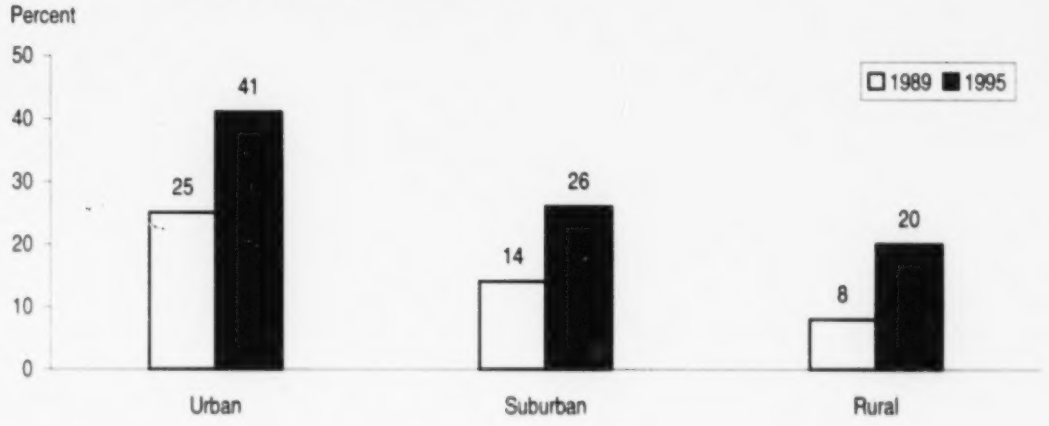
Figure 14.1.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that street gangs were present at school, by control of school: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: "At school" was not defined for the survey respondent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Figure 14.2.—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that street gangs were present at school, by urbanicity: 1989 and 1995



NOTE: "At school" was not defined for the survey respondent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

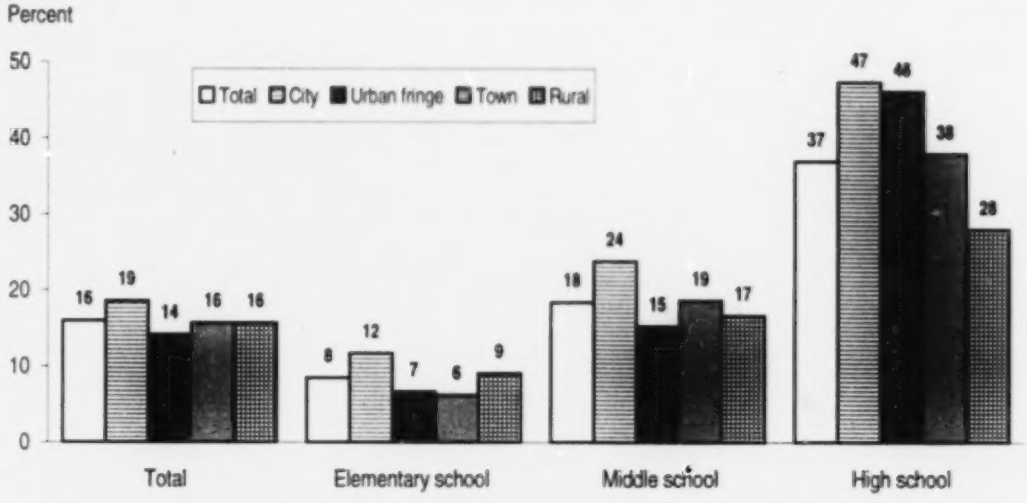
15. Public school principals' reports of discipline problems at school

Discipline problems in a school may contribute to an overall climate in which violence may occur. Schools that suffer from student drug or alcohol use, racial tensions, or verbal and physical abuse of teachers may be filled with pressures that result in school violence.

- During the 1996–97 school year, 16 percent of all public school principals reported that one or more discipline issues had been a serious problem in their school[4] (figure 15.1 and table 15.1). About the same percentage of principals in city, urban fringe, town, and rural settings reported one or more serious discipline problems.
- Public elementary schools were the least likely to report any serious discipline issues, followed by middle schools and then high schools (figure 15.1 and table 15.1). About 8 percent of elementary school principals reported one or more of these issues as a serious problem, while 18 percent of principals in middle schools and 37 percent of those in high schools did so.
- While overall there were no significant differences in reported serious problems by urbanicity, a greater percentage of principals in public city high schools than in rural high schools reported having serious discipline problems—47 percent compared with 28 percent (figure 15.1 and table 15.1).

[4] These issues were student tardiness, student absenteeism/class cutting, physical conflicts among students, robbery or theft of items worth over $10, vandalism of school property, student alcohol use, student drug use, sale of drugs on school grounds, student tobacco use, student possession of weapons, trespassing, verbal abuse of teachers, physical abuse of teachers, teacher absenteeism, teacher alcohol or drug use, racial tensions, and gangs.

Figure 15.1.—Percentage of public schools reporting that 1 or more of 17 discipline issues* was a serious problem in their school, by instructional level and urbanicity: 1996–97



*Student tardiness, student absenteeism/class cutting, physical conflicts among students, robbery or theft of items worth over $10, vandalism of school property, student alcohol use, student drug use, sale of drugs on school grounds, student tobacco use, student possession of weapons, trespassing, verbal abuse of teachers, physical abuse of teachers, teacher absenteeism, teacher alcohol or drug use, racial tensions, and gangs.

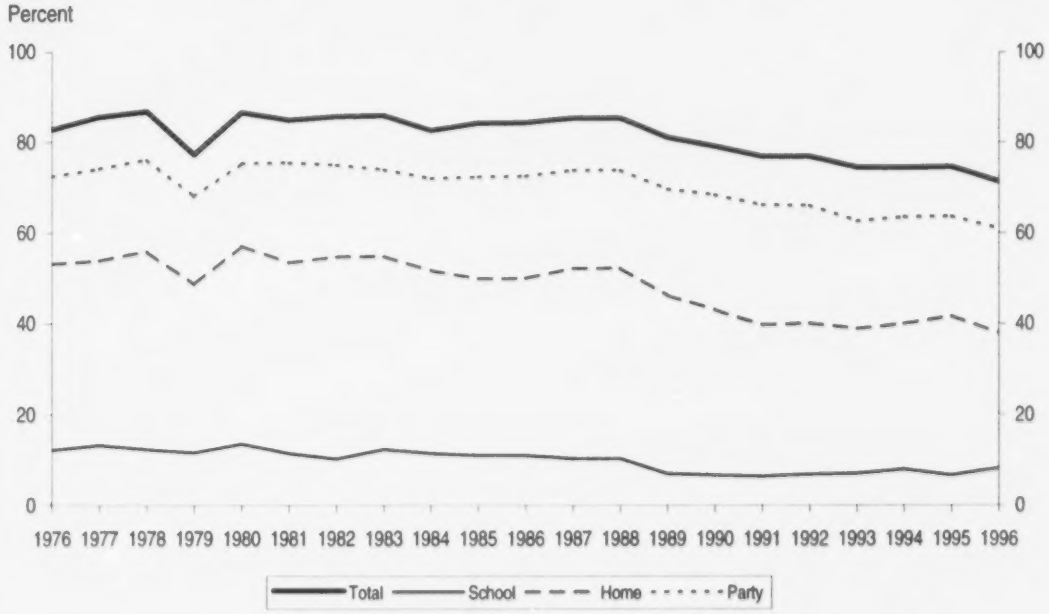
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

16. Prevalence of 12th graders using alcohol at school and away from school

The presence of alcohol on school grounds, while a crime in itself, may lead to other crimes and misbehavior. The consumption of alcohol may lead to a school environment that is harmful to students, teachers, and staff.

- Although 12th graders were less likely to use alcohol at school than at home or at parties, in 1996 about 8 percent of 12th graders had consumed alcohol at school (figure 16.1 and table 16.1). The percentage of 12th graders who had used alcohol at school in the past 12 months declined over the last two decades—falling from 12 percent in 1976 to 8 percent in 1996.
- For both males and females, rates of drinking alcohol at school fell between 1976 and 1996 (figure 16.2 and table 16.1). During this period, the rates for drinking at school fell more sharply among males than among females. However, in 1996, male 12th graders were more likely than their female counterparts to have had at least one drink at school in the past year.

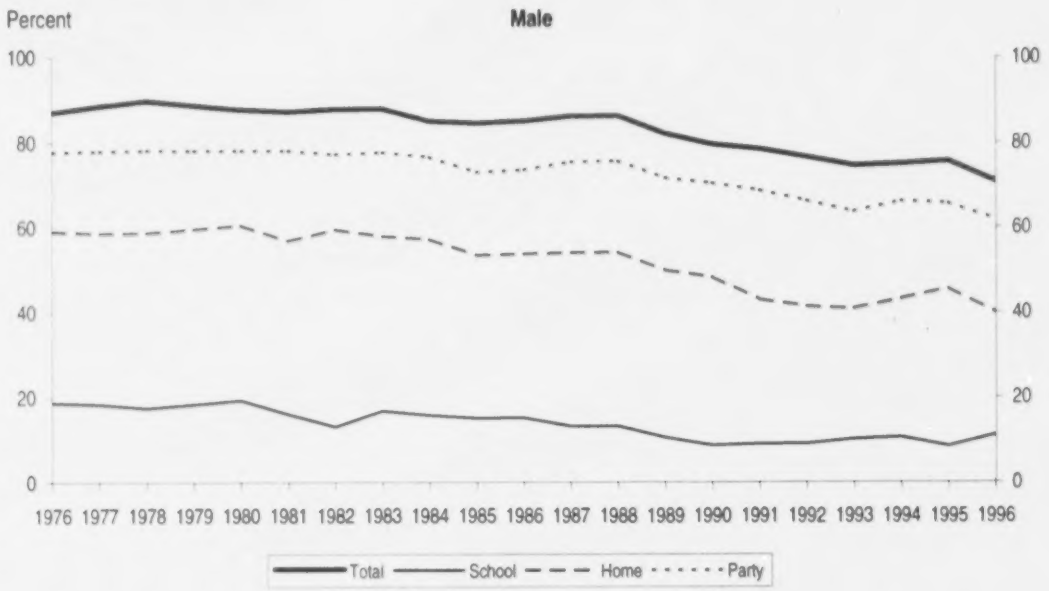
Figure 16.1.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 12 months, by place: 1976 to 1996

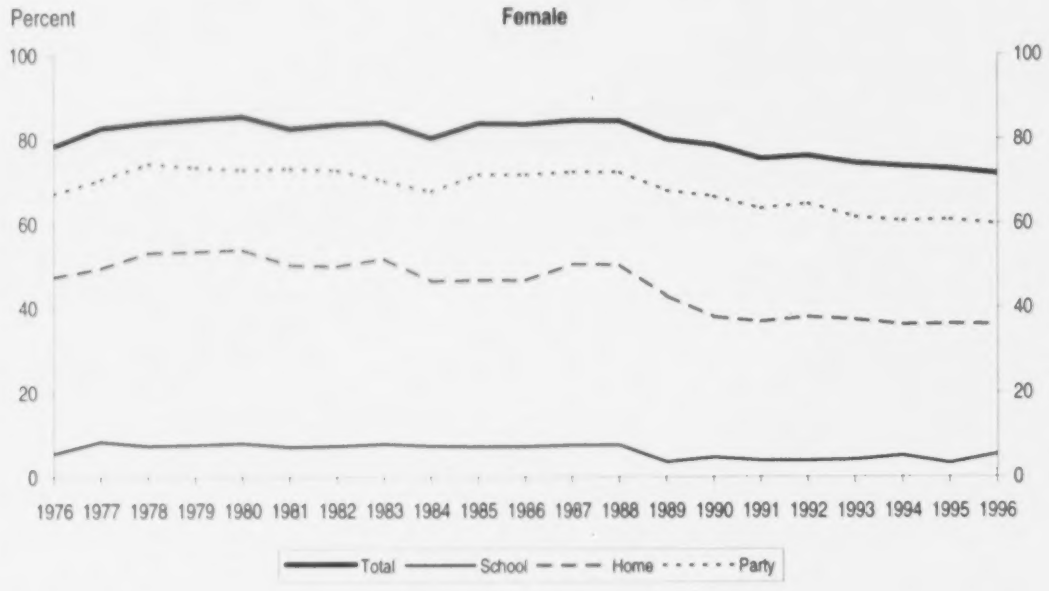


NOTE: "School" was not defined for the survey respondent. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Figure 16.2.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 12 months, by location and sex: 1976 to 1996





NOTE: "School" was not defined for the survey respondent. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

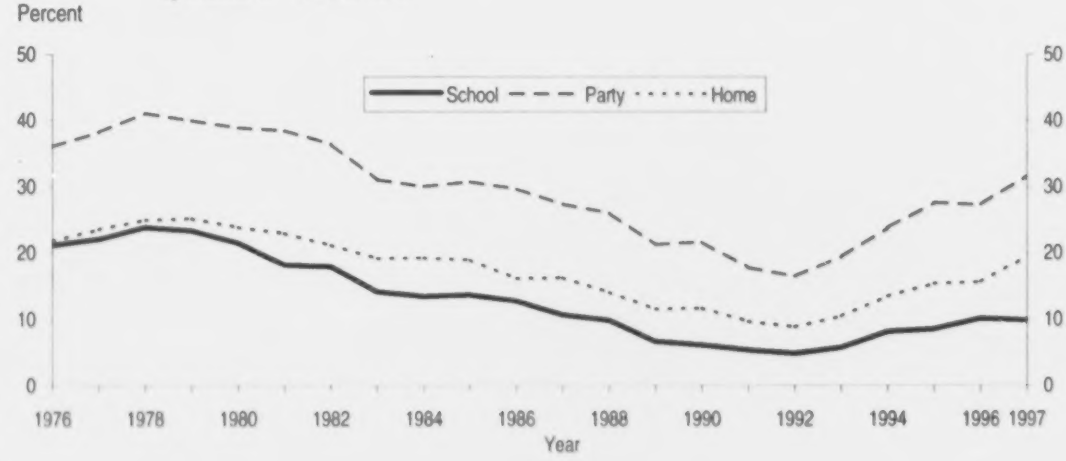
SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

17. Prevalence of 12th graders using other drugs at school and away from school

The presence of other drugs at school also causes disruptions in the learning environment. The consumption of these substances leads to a school environment that is harmful to students, teachers, and school administrators.

- The percentage of 12th graders who had taken various illegal drugs at school in the previous 12 months declined between 1976 and 1992. Marijuana was the illegal drug (other than alcohol) that was most likely to be used at school (figure 17.1 and table 17.1).
- Use of drugs other than marijuana and stimulants is relatively low at school. With the exception of marijuana, stimulants were used more often than other illegal drugs in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but 12th graders in the 1990s were about as likely to use stimulants at school as other illegal drugs (figure 17.2 and table 17.1).
- Between 1976 and 1992, marijuana use and use of stimulants at school declined among 12th graders (figures 17.1 and 17.2 and table 17.1). In the case of marijuana, use fell from 21 percent in 1976 to 5 percent in 1992.
- Since 1992, use of marijuana and stimulants at school has increased among 12th graders (figures 17.1 and 17.2 and table 17.1). In 1997, about 10 percent had used marijuana at school in the past 12 months, while about 4 percent had used stimulants.
- Over the last two decades, marijuana use by 12th graders at parties has been consistently higher than at school (figure 17.1 and tables 17.1 and 17.2). Since the late 1980s, marijuana use at home has also been higher than at school. The increase in marijuana use in the 1990s at home and at parties was also more severe than the increase for marijuana use at school.

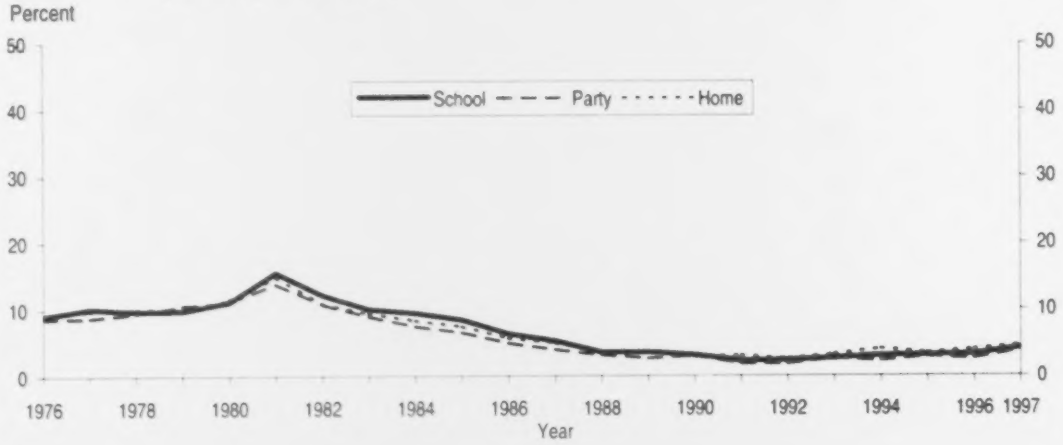
Figure 17.1.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported using marijuana in the past 12 months, by location: 1976 to 1997



NOTE: Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1997. Special tabulation provided by Monitoring the Future.

Figure 17.2.—Percentage of 12th graders who reported using stimulants in the past 12 months, by location: 1976 to 1997



NOTE: Response rates do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1997. Special tabulation provided by Monitoring the Future.

Supplemental Tables

Table 1.1a—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	3,554,000	2,283,600	1,270,300	287,400	4,028,600	2,388,100	1,640,500	349,000	3,992,900	2,443,400	1,549,500	362,800
Sex												
Male	2,178,300	1,292,200	886,200	216,800	2,308,400	1,289,900	1,018,500	213,200	2,234,500	1,304,300	930,200	232,800
Female	1,375,700	991,500	384,200	70,600	1,720,200	1,098,200	622,000	135,700	1,758,300	1,139,100	619,300	130,000
Age												
12–14	1,955,600	1,150,400	805,200	204,200	2,273,500	1,265,800	1,007,700	209,400	2,259,900	1,289,500	970,500	227,900
15–18	1,598,400	1,133,200	465,200	83,200	1,755,100	1,122,300	632,800	139,600	1,733,000	1,153,900	579,100	134,900
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	2,678,300	1,725,500	952,800	182,000	3,017,300	1,820,600	1,196,700	213,700	2,848,100	1,802,800	1,045,300	198,900
Black, non-Hispanic	461,000	271,500	189,500	75,700	544,600	307,400	237,200	97,300	585,700	336,200	249,600	65,500
Hispanic	303,000	191,300	111,700	29,700[2]	363,800	195,900	168,000	27,300	449,100	234,000	215,100	83,500
Other, non-Hispanic	111,600	95,300	16,300[2]	†	102,900	64,200	38,700	10,600[2]	110,000	70,400	39,600	14,800[2]
Urbanicity												
Urban	895,600	575,200	320,500	101,100	1,029,700	561,300	468,500	112,700	1,036,900	547,900	489,000	156,400
Suburban	1,902,900	1,247,000	655,900	143,000	2,151,800	1,340,700	811,100	157,800	2,128,500	1,333,400	795,000	174,800
Rural	755,500	461,500	294,000	43,300	847,000	486,200	360,900	78,400	827,500	562,000	265,500	31,700
Household income												
Less than $7,500	261,200	135,700	125,500	27,400[2]	280,000	105,900	174,100	27,900	206,600	99,500	107,100	46,000
$7,500–14,999	348,300	200,100	148,200	42,600	359,100	209,700	149,400	41,100	343,200	216,700	126,500	18,100[2]
$15,000–24,999	430,800	199,700	231,200	64,800	512,700	270,800	241,900	36,000	512,200	314,500	197,600	48,800
$25,000–34,999	530,300	334,700	195,600	31,200[2]	723,000	473,200	249,800	43,600	600,000	320,100	279,900	62,300
$35,000–49,999	786,500	570,300	216,200	38,600[2]	720,400	420,500	299,900	73,800	786,900	488,400	298,500	58,800
$50,000–74,999	529,800	410,000	119,800	12,000[2]	674,100	432,900	241,200	51,500	703,700	439,500	264,200	55,600
$75,000 or more	395,500	255,600	140,000	35,400[2]	430,300	312,700	117,500	21,900[2]	453,600	317,300	136,300	22,400[2]

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table 1.1b—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	3,667,000	2,213,900	1,453,200	273,500	3,347,700	2,075,600	1,272,100	255,000
Sex								
Male	2,106,600	1,235,100	871,400	180,900	1,932,800	1,067,800	865,000	175,200
Female	1,560,400	978,700	581,700	92,600	1,414,900	1,007,800	407,100	79,800
Age								
12–14	2,191,300	1,227,400	964,000	178,900	1,872,600	1,093,600	779,100	118,900
15–18	1,475,700	986,500	489,200	94,600	1,475,100	982,000	493,100	136,200
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	2,648,200	1,632,900	1,015,300	133,500	2,378,700	1,488,900	889,800	130,400
Black, non-Hispanic	511,000	266,700	244,300	86,600	449,000	299,700	149,300	52,000
Hispanic	391,800	228,500	163,300	41,600	395,100	205,400	189,700	60,500
Other, non-Hispanic	116,000	85,800	30,300	11,900[2]	124,900	81,600	43,300	12,100[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	960,600	554,000	406,600	124,800	949,800	553,000	396,700	119,100
Suburban	1,983,900	1,211,100	772,700	109,300	1,810,000	1,103,600	706,400	111,700
Rural	722,500	448,700	273,900	39,500	587,900	418,900	168,900	24,200[2]
Household income								
Less than $7,500	159,100	52,700	106,400	43,200	136,800	87,900	48,900	13,500[2]
$7,500–14,999	317,300	169,000	148,400	44,100	263,600	149,400	114,200	29,200
$15,000–24,999	469,200	277,400	191,800	34,100	467,500	244,300	223,100	58,600
$25,000–34,999	577,900	330,200	247,700	51,500	465,700	271,500	194,200	35,600
$35,000–49,999	699,900	439,100	260,800	37,400	644,600	394,900	249,700	52,000
$50,000–74,999	648,700	426,500	222,100	39,300	633,300	426,400	206,900	37,400
$75,000 or more	516,100	345,500	170,600	13,600[2]	451,300	332,800	118,500	16,000[2]

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table 1.2a—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	150	96	54	12	164	97	67	14	158	96	61	14
Sex												
Male	178	106	72	18	182	102	80	17	172	100	71	18
Female	119	86	33	6	145	92	52	11	143	93	50	11
Age												
12–14	181	106	75	19	203	113	90	19	197	112	85	20
15–18	124	88	36	6	131	84	47	10	125	83	42	10
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	166	107	59	11	181	109	72	13	167	105	61	12
Black, non-Hispanic	118	70	49	19	137	77	60	25	153	85	68	21
Hispanic	115	72	42	11[2]	128	69	59	10	142	74	68	26
Other, non-Hispanic	129	110	19[2]	†	112	70	42	12[2]	114	73	41	15[2]
Urbanicity												
Urban	143	92	51	16	155	84	70	17	152	80	72	23
Suburban	163	107	56	12	185	115	70	14	177	111	66	15
Rural	130	80	51	7	135	78	58	13	128	87	41	5
Household income												
Less than $7,500	129	67	62	14[2]	136	51	84	13	108	52	56	24
$7,500–14,999	115	66	49	14	130	76	54	15	127	80	47	7[2]
$15,000–24,999	129	60	69	19	144	76	68	10	139	85	54	13
$25,000–34,999	148	94	55	9[2]	197	129	68	12	170	91	79	18
$35,000–49,999	185	134	51	9[2]	169	99	70	17	174	108	66	13
$50,000–74,999	156	120	35	4[2]	180	115	64	14	175	109	66	14
$75,000 or more	213	138	75	19[2]	205	149	56	10[2]	185	130	56	9[2]

† No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

[1] Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2] Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 23,740,295 students ages 12 through 18 in 1992, 24,557,779 in 1993, and 25,326,989 in 1994. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table 1.2b—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	143	86	57	11	128	79	49	10
Sex								
Male	159	93	66	14	144	80	64	13
Female	125	78	47	7	111	79	32	6
Age								
12–14	188	105	83	15	161	94	67	10
15–18	105	70	35	7	102	68	34	9
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	154	95	59	8	137	85	51	7
Black, non-Hispanic	127	66	61	21	114	76	38	13
Hispanic	118	69	49	13	112	58	54	17
Other, non-Hispanic	108	80	28	11[2]	116	76	40	11[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	136	79	58	18	131	77	55	16
Suburban	159	97	62	9	138	84	54	9
Rural	117	73	44	6	101	72	29	4[2]
Household income								
Less than $7,500	91	30	61	25	86	55	31	8[2]
$7,500–14,999	113	60	53	16	95	54	41	11
$15,000–24,999	139	82	57	10	132	69	63	17
$25,000–34,999	164	94	70	15	138	80	57	11
$35,000–49,999	146	92	55	8	141	86	55	11
$50,000–74,999	157	104	54	10	147	99	48	9
$75,000 or more	180	121	60	5[2]	144	106	38	5[2]

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 25,715,220 students ages 12 through 18 in 1995 and 26,151,364 in 1996. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table 1.3a—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	3,303,900	1,621,300	1,682,600	750,200	3,434,200	1,699,300	1,734,900	854,500	3,262,100	1,523,700	1,738,400	832,700
Sex												
Male	1,978,300	1,007,700	970,600	433,300	2,017,100	1,004,200	1,012,800	532,800	1,923,300	866,200	1,057,000	522,800
Female	1,325,600	613,600	712,000	316,900	1,417,200	695,100	722,100	321,700	1,338,800	657,400	681,400	309,900
Age												
12–14	1,256,800	688,900	567,800	249,700	1,243,200	655,800	587,400	285,500	1,136,900	574,200	562,700	231,400
15–18	2,047,100	932,400	1,114,700	500,500	2,191,000	1,043,500	1,147,500	569,000	2,125,200	949,500	1,175,700	601,300
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	2,326,700	1,170,700	1,156,000	457,100	2,349,200	1,146,000	1,203,200	505,100	2,232,700	1,054,300	1,178,400	490,000
Black, non-Hispanic	461,300	227,100	234,200	139,000	607,200	304,200	303,000	198,400	506,700	229,900	276,800	175,900
Hispanic	383,400	163,900	219,500	113,200	380,600	187,800	192,900	129,300	423,300	191,800	231,500	141,500
Other, non-Hispanic	132,400	59,600	72,800	40,900[2]	97,100	61,300	35,800	21,700[2]	99,400	47,600	51,700	25,300
Urbanicity												
Urban	1,128,300	536,400	591,900	265,800	1,256,000	592,100	663,900	359,200	1,095,100	489,500	605,600	320,200
Suburban	1,671,100	848,200	822,900	360,100	1,519,800	776,100	743,700	364,700	1,594,300	729,700	864,600	396,000
Rural	504,500	236,800	267,700	124,300	658,400	331,200	327,200	130,700	572,700	304,400	268,200	116,500
Household income												
Less than $7,500	379,500	192,900	186,600	75,200	423,500	180,300	243,300	107,100	354,400	157,800	196,600	108,600
$7,500–14,999	491,500	197,500	294,000	168,600	494,700	261,600	233,200	136,900	389,900	170,800	219,200	116,500
$15,000–24,999	592,300	246,500	345,800	143,500	563,600	257,100	306,500	152,700	430,100	181,000	249,100	110,800
$25,000–34,999	501,400	217,400	284,000	121,600	511,500	261,800	249,800	129,800	487,200	226,000	261,200	122,300
$35,000–49,999	479,800	242,600	237,200	80,200	549,500	253,600	295,900	144,700	494,200	233,500	260,700	120,900
$50,000–74,999	380,800	228,800	152,000	60,000	380,200	217,000	163,200	76,200	483,500	248,700	234,700	105,900
$75,000 or more	253,800	158,400	95,400	34,600[2]	226,400	127,200	99,300	38,100	292,700	156,200	136,500	60,000

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table 1.3b—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	3,069,200	1,565,800	1,503,500	601,500	3,065,100	1,634,500	1,430,600	670,600
Sex								
Male	1,791,800	883,000	908,800	377,000	1,890,300	1,004,000	886,400	421,200
Female	1,277,400	682,700	594,700	224,400	1,174,800	630,500	544,300	249,300
Age								
12–14	1,045,100	556,100	489,000	180,800	1,058,100	600,800	457,200	209,100
15–18	2,024,100	1,009,700	1,014,500	420,700	2,007,000	1,033,600	973,400	461,400
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	2,074,900	1,094,200	980,600	374,300	2,068,000	1,097,500	970,500	394,100
Black, non-Hispanic	528,100	262,700	265,500	105,900	528,900	271,400	257,500	157,400
Hispanic	352,200	144,000	208,200	97,900	354,100	191,500	162,600	94,200
Other, non-Hispanic	114,000	64,800	49,200	23,400[2]	114,100	74,100	39,900	24,800[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	1,057,300	518,000	539,400	229,900	995,900	494,800	501,200	274,800
Suburban	1,474,700	780,800	693,900	279,400	1,490,200	809,400	680,700	294,600
Rural	537,200	267,000	270,300	92,100	579,000	330,300	248,700	101,100
Household income								
Less than $7,500	329,100	162,000	167,100	68,500	284,800	134,500	150,300	103,000
$7,500–14,999	428,100	191,400	236,700	97,100	422,400	213,300	209,100	127,200
$15,000–24,999	491,400	289,100	202,300	86,100	468,600	218,800	249,800	109,800
$25,000–34,999	414,100	203,700	210,400	78,400	377,600	215,900	161,700	68,100
$35,000–49,999	490,000	242,700	247,300	104,200	468,500	252,900	215,600	69,500
$50,000–74,999	444,200	225,000	219,100	96,400	402,300	250,100	152,300	72,300
$75,000 or more	291,400	140,000	151,400	38,300	329,000	222,400	106,500	29,300

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table 1.4a—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	139	68	71	32	140	69	71	35	129	60	69	33
Sex												
Male	162	82	79	35	159	79	80	42	148	66	81	40
Female	115	53	62	28	119	58	61	27	109	53	55	25
Age												
12–14	116	64	53	23	111	59	53	26	99	50	49	20
15–18	158	72	86	39	164	78	86	43	153	68	85	43
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	144	72	72	28	141	69	72	30	131	62	69	29
Black, non-Hispanic	118	58	60	36	153	77	76	50	129	58	70	45
Hispanic	145	62	83	43	134	66	68	46	134	61	73	45
Other, non-Hispanic	153	69	84	47[2]	106	67	39	24[2]	103	49	54	26
Urbanicity												
Urban	181	86	95	43	189	89	100	54	160	72	89	47
Suburban	143	73	70	31	130	67	64	31	132	61	72	33
Rural	87	41	46	21	105	53	52	21	89	47	42	18
Household income												
Less than $7,500	187	95	92	37	205	87	118	52	185	82	102	57
$7,500–14,999	162	65	97	56	180	95	85	50	144	63	81	43
$15,000–24,999	178	74	104	43	158	72	86	43	117	49	68	30
$25,000–34,999	140	61	79	34	140	71	68	35	138	64	74	35
$35,000–49,999	113	57	56	19	129	59	69	34	110	52	58	27
$50,000–74,999	112	67	45	18	101	58	43	20	120	62	58	26
$75,000 or more	137	85	51	19[2]	108	60	47	18	120	64	56	25

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 23,740,295 students ages 12 through 18 in 1992, 24,557,779 in 1993, and 25,326,989 in 1994. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table 1.4b—Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	119	61	58	23	117	63	55	26
Sex								
Male	135	67	69	28	141	75	66	31
Female	102	55	48	18	92	50	43	20
Age								
12–14	90	48	42	16	91	52	39	18
15–18	144	72	72	30	138	71	67	32
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	121	64	57	22	119	63	56	23
Black, non-Hispanic	131	65	66	26	134	69	65	40
Hispanic	106	43	63	30	101	54	46	27
Other, non-Hispanic	106	60	46	22[2]	106	69	37	23[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	150	74	77	33	138	68	69	38
Suburban	118	63	56	22	114	62	52	23
Rural	87	43	44	15	99	57	43	17
Household income								
Less than $7,500	189	93	96	39	179	85	94	65
$7,500–14,999	152	68	84	35	153	77	76	46
$15,000–24,999	146	86	60	26	132	62	70	31
$25,000–34,999	118	58	60	22	112	64	48	20
$35,000–49,999	103	51	52	22	102	55	47	15
$50,000–74,999	108	55	53	23	93	58	35	17
$75,000 or more	102	49	53	13	105	71	34	9

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 25,715,220 students ages 12 through 18 in 1995 and 26,151,364 in 1996. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table 2.1—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization, grade level, and school control: 1989 and 1995

School characteristics	1989			1995		
	Type of victimization			Type of victimization		
	Any[1]	Violent[2]	Property[3]	Any[1]	Violent[2]	Property[3]
Total	14.5	3.4	12.2	14.6	4.2	11.6
Grade level						
Grade 6	17.9	5.7	14.8	18.0	6.7	13.3
Grade 7	18.9	5.4	15.5	20.4	6.6	16.0
Grade 8	16.1	4.0	13.1	17.1	4.7	13.9
Grade 9	17.1	3.6	14.7	15.5	4.6	12.1
Grade 10	13.9	2.5	11.9	12.9	3.3	10.7
Grade 11	10.5	2.2	8.8	9.5	2.3	7.5
Grade 12	8.3	1.2	7.6	8.7	1.7	7.5
Other	13.5	7.0	10.0	10.3	4.6	6.4
School control						
Public	14.7	3.5	12.3	14.8	4.4	11.7
Private	12.8	2.9	10.8	12.4	2.3	10.7
Not ascertained	11.8	3.1	9.6	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

[1]Any victimization is a combination of reported violent and property victimization. If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is only counted once under "Any victimization."

[2]Violent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

[3]Property victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table 3.1—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had injured them at school during the past 12 months, by use of a weapon and sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	With a weapon			On purpose, without a weapon		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	5.5	8.9	2.5	13.3	16.9	10.1
1977	4.8	8.0	1.7	11.1	12.8	9.5
1978	4.4	7.0	2.3	12.1	14.5	10.2
1979	4.6	7.4	2.1	12.1	15.6	8.7
1980	4.4	6.9	2.1	11.2	14.3	8.4
1981	6.4	9.4	3.5	14.3	18.2	10.6
1982	4.5	6.8	2.3	12.3	15.6	9.0
1983	4.6	6.9	2.5	13.7	16.7	11.1
1984	3.9	6.6	1.5	12.2	15.5	9.2
1985	5.7	9.0	2.7	14.0	18.6	9.9
1986	5.2	8.7	2.2	13.6	17.0	10.6
1987	4.6	7.8	1.8	15.3	18.9	12.1
1988	4.6	7.7	1.8	13.4	16.7	10.4
1989	5.5	7.9	3.3	14.0	17.0	11.3
1990	5.9	9.0	2.8	13.7	16.4	11.1
1991	5.9	8.4	3.5	14.5	16.8	12.3
1992	5.1	8.0	1.8	12.8	15.6	9.8
1993	4.3	6.8	2.0	11.2	13.9	8.8
1994	4.8	7.9	1.7	11.8	15.1	8.2
1995	4.9	7.5	2.3	11.6	15.2	8.2
1996	4.8	6.7	3.1	11.7	12.9	10.7

NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table 3.2—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had threatened to injure, but had not injured, them at school during the past 12 months, by use of a weapon and sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Threatened with a weapon			Threatened by unarmed person		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	12.4	18.2	7.0	21.1	28.9	13.9
1977	12.1	17.7	6.9	20.8	27.5	14.6
1978	11.3	16.8	6.7	19.8	26.9	14.1
1979	11.6	17.1	6.8	20.1	28.1	13.1
1980	10.7	16.4	5.7	19.3	27.6	11.9
1981	14.8	20.5	9.3	23.5	32.2	15.0
1982	11.9	16.0	7.7	21.4	28.3	14.5
1983	12.5	17.3	8.1	24.2	31.3	17.7
1984	12.1	17.7	7.0	22.9	31.4	15.2
1985	13.3	19.6	7.7	24.2	32.4	17.0
1986	12.9	20.2	6.5	24.7	33.3	17.3
1987	11.9	17.6	7.0	24.3	31.6	17.9
1988	12.4	18.7	6.6	23.7	31.5	16.5
1989	13.3	18.7	8.4	24.0	31.2	17.6
1990	13.0	18.0	8.2	24.8	31.6	18.3
1991	15.8	20.9	10.7	25.5	31.5	19.6
1992	13.7	20.7	7.1	24.3	30.9	18.1
1993	15.1	21.5	9.5	23.1	29.9	17.0
1994	15.0	22.3	8.3	23.5	31.0	16.4
1995	13.5	20.0	7.7	23.8	31.2	17.2
1996	13.3	17.5	9.5	21.6	26.5	17.2

NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table 4.1—Percentage and number of students in grades 6 to 12 who reported being bullied at school during the current school year, by urbanicity and selected student characteristics: 1993

Student characteristics	Percent				Number			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	8.2	7.7	9.7	8.6	1,979,100	1,088,700	347,400	543,100
Sex								
Male	9.5	9.4	11.1	8.9	1,144,600	656,100	206,500	282,000
Female	6.9	6.1	8.2	8.2	834,500	432,500	140,900	261,100
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	8.7	8.5	9.5	8.6	1,467,300	730,800	263,200	473,200
Black, non-Hispanic	7.3	6.5	10.4	9.8	279,900	189,400	37,500	53,000
Hispanic	6.1	5.9	9.1	3.5	161,400	122,200	31,400	7,800
Other, non-Hispanic	9.3	8.5	—	—	70,500	46,200	—	—
Grade level								
Grade 6	13.4	13.6	15.2	11.9	509,600	306,100	86,400	117,100
Grade 7	11.1	12.1	9.2	9.9	407,900	258,800	51,400	97,800
Grade 8	8.5	8.5	7.4	9.3	299,800	182,500	36,200	81,000
Grade 9	8.1	4.9	15.2	10.6	283,600	97,500	83,600	102,500
Grade 10	8.1	6.9	10.9	9.0	269,600	133,400	58,200	78,000
Grade 11	3.9	3.7	5.2	3.5	120,900	69,700	24,100	27,200
Grade 12	2.9	2.3	1.8	4.4	87,700	40,800	7,500	39,500
Region								
Northeast	8.6	9.7	5.4	7.5	378,900	262,900	23,600	92,400
South	8.8	8.6	9.3	8.9	753,300	392,000	112,300	249,000
Midwest	7.9	7.5	9.6	7.5	466,900	237,200	103,600	126,100
West	7.3	5.3	12.6	11.9	380,100	196,600	107,900	75,600

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Bullying was described as students picking on others a lot or making other students do things like give them money. "At school" means in school, at school activities during the day, or on the way to or from school. Population size is 24,060,000 students in grades 6 to 12. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey, 1993.

Table 5.1—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that something of theirs had been stolen at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Total	Male	Female
1976	38.3	44.9	32.2
1977	39.6	45.0	34.5
1978	37.6	42.1	33.9
1979	33.6	38.2	29.5
1980	34.4	37.7	31.6
1981	40.0	44.2	35.8
1982	40.0	44.2	35.8
1983	38.8	42.5	35.5
1984	38.0	41.8	34.6
1985	38.8	40.7	37.2
1986	40.3	44.7	36.4
1987	42.0	44.9	39.5
1988	42.2	45.8	39.0
1989	40.7	42.7	38.8
1990	41.3	47.3	35.6
1991	41.4	46.3	36.4
1992	37.1	41.6	32.9
1993	41.5	42.2	40.9
1994	39.6	44.2	35.3
1995	40.4	44.2	36.9
1996	40.7	41.6	39.9

NOTE: "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table 5.2—Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had deliberately damaged their property at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Total	Male	Female
1976	25.7	33.8	18.3
1977	24.8	33.9	16.2
1978	25.0	32.0	19.3
1979	24.4	33.0	16.9
1980	24.9	32.5	18.1
1981	30.4	40.1	21.0
1982	25.8	32.5	19.0
1983	25.4	32.9	18.5
1984	24.2	31.4	17.7
1985	26.9	34.9	19.8
1986	25.8	31.2	21.0
1987	26.4	31.1	22.3
1988	27.3	34.0	21.2
1989	26.4	31.9	21.4
1990	29.4	33.6	25.4
1991	27.8	33.8	21.8
1992	26.2	33.5	19.1
1993	25.9	29.7	22.6
1994	26.9	33.4	20.4
1995	27.6	33.6	22.8
1996	26.0	32.3	20.3

NOTE: "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table 6.1—Percentage of public schools reporting one or more criminal incidents to police, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents and no serious violent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	56.7	59.3	58.4	63.2	46.9	10.1	16.8	11.2	5.4	7.8	46.5	42.4	46.7	57.8	39.2
Instructional level															
Elementary school	45.1	46.9	47.0	52.6	34.2	4.2	6.1	3.3	2.0	5.1	40.8	40.8	43.2	50.6	29.1
Middle school	74.1	86.7	78.8	70.0	62.0	18.7	35.8	21.7	7.0	15.0	55.4	50.9	57.1	63.0	47.0
High school	76.9	88.8	84.0	84.2	64.1	20.6	48.0	33.0	12.7	9.4	55.9	39.9	49.4	71.5	54.7
Region															
Northeast	51.6	51.9	49.3	53.7	52.5	6.8	9.5	6.9	2.6	11.0	44.7	42.2	42.4	51.2	41.5
Southeast	58.8	55.1	65.5	64.8	51.1	9.2	17.3	13.2	4.9	4.9	49.6	37.8	52.3	59.9	46.2
Central	50.8	52.5	51.7	59.9	43.6	11.1	16.4	12.4	6.4	10.2	39.7	36.1	39.3	53.4	33.5
West	64.3	69.8	69.9	72.5	45.8	11.9	20.2	13.3	7.2	5.7	51.9	49.5	54.4	65.3	40.0
School enrollment															
Less than 300	37.8	—	—	44.9	38.0	3.9	—	—	8.8	2.5	33.8	—	—	36.1	35.5
300–999	59.6	54.2	59.2	67.3	56.8	9.3	12.5	9.0	3.2	13.9	50.2	41.7	49.5	64.1	42.9
1,000 or more	89.1	93.1	86.7	86.5	—	32.9	44.2	29.8	15.9	—	56.0	48.1	56.9	70.6	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	46.7	—	47.2	53.9	40.8	5.8	—	5.9	3.3	7.3	40.9	—	41.3	50.5	33.5
5–19 percent	57.7	52.0	62.9	64.0	45.0	10.9	14.5	11.3	10.6	6.8	46.6	37.4	51.1	53.5	38.1
20–49 percent	58.1	54.7	58.5	66.7	53.3	11.1	19.1	10.1	5.0	8.0	47.0	35.6	48.4	61.7	45.3
50 percent or more	68.3	64.8	62.3	81.5	74.9	14.7	17.6	17.8	4.4	11.6	53.1	47.1	42.6	77.1	63.3
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	54.4	50.6	57.3	64.2	41.2	8.6	12.2	9.9	7.1	5.6	45.8	38.2	47.4	57.1	35.7
21–34 percent	53.2	56.0	65.5	57.2	39.5	11.7	18.4	13.3	7.1	11.6	41.6	37.5	52.2	50.2	27.9
35–49 percent	59.4	76.1	53.3	63.1	52.5	11.6	34.2	8.6	3.0	8.6	47.8	41.5	44.7	60.1	43.9
50–74 percent	58.8	60.8	54.7	66.6	52.0	8.9	22.9	10.3	2.0	2.3	49.5	37.9	42.4	64.6	49.8
75 percent or more	59.2	58.5	—	—	—	10.2	8.4	—	—	—	49.0	50.2	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 6.2—Number of public schools reporting one or more criminal incidents to police, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents and no serious violent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	44,000	10,600	11,000	12,400	9,900	7,900	3,000	2,100	1,100	1,600	36,100	7,600	8,900	11,400	8,300
Instructional level															
Elementary school	21,600	5,900	5,900	5,800	4,100	2,000	800	400	200	600	19,600	5,100	5,500	5,600	3,500
Middle school	10,400	2,600	2,800	3,100	1,900	2,600	1,100	800	300	500	7,800	1,600	2,000	2,800	1,400
High school	12,000	2,200	2,300	3,500	4,000	3,200	1,200	900	500	600	8,700	1,000	1,400	3,000	3,400
Region															
Northeast	7,800	1,500	2,700	2,300	1,200	1,000	300	400	100	300	6,700	1,300	2,300	2,200	900
Southeast	10,000	2,100	2,200	3,200	2,500	1,600	600	400	200	200	8,400	1,400	1,700	3,000	2,300
Central	11,400	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,500	2,500	800	600	300	800	8,900	1,700	1,900	2,700	2,700
West	14,800	4,600	3,600	3,900	2,700	2,800	1,300	700	400	300	12,000	3,300	2,900	3,500	2,400
School enrollment															
Less than 300	7,700	—	—	2,100	4,400	800	—	—	400	300	6,900	—	—	1,700	4,100
300–999	29,800	7,200	8,200	9,200	5,200	4,600	1,700	1,300	400	1,300	25,100	5,600	6,900	8,700	3,900
1,000 or more	6,600	2,800	2,400	1,100	—	2,400	1,300	800	200	—	4,100	1,400	1,500	900	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	11,300	—	1,800	4,200	4,800	1,400	—	200	300	900	9,900	—	1,500	4,000	4,000
5–19 percent	10,100	1,800	3,900	3,000	1,400	1,900	500	700	500	200	8,200	1,300	3,200	2,500	1,200
20–49 percent	10,300	2,700	3,100	2,500	2,000	2,000	900	500	200	300	8,300	1,700	2,600	2,300	1,700
50 percent or more	11,900	5,600	2,300	2,300	1,600	2,600	1,500	700	100	300	9,300	4,100	1,600	2,200	1,400
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	10,000	1,400	4,000	3,000	1,700	1,600	300	700	300	200	8,500	1,000	3,300	2,600	1,500
21–34 percent	9,200	1,500	2,600	2,900	2,200	2,000	500	500	400	700	7,200	1,000	2,100	2,600	1,600
35–49 percent	7,700	1,700	1,400	2,100	2,500	1,500	800	200	100	400	6,200	900	1,100	2,000	2,100
50–74 percent	9,400	2,400	1,700	3,000	2,300	1,400	900	300	100	100	7,900	1,500	1,400	2,900	2,200
75 percent or more	7,400	3,700	—	—	—	1,300	500	—	—	—	6,100	3,200	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 6.3—Number of criminal incidents occurring in public schools reported to police, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	424,500	146,700	110,600	103,800	63,400	22,600	11,900	4,700	2,800	3,100	401,900	134,800	105,900	101,000	60,200
Instructional level															
Elementary school	78,700	19,000	25,900	22,200	11,600	2,900	1,400	400	200	900	75,800	17,600	25,500	22,000	10,800
Middle school	136,400	61,000	32,600	29,800	13,000	7,800	5,200	1,400	400	800	128,600	55,800	31,200	29,400	12,200
High school	209,400	66,800	52,000	51,900	38,700	11,900	5,300	2,900	2,200	1,500	197,500	61,500	49,200	49,700	37,200
Region															
Northeast	67,400	19,000	23,500	17,500	7,400	3,200	1,800	700	400	500	64,200	17,300	22,800	17,200	6,900
Southeast	95,400	24,400	34,600	20,700	15,700	4,100	1,600	1,600	300	600	91,300	22,800	32,900	20,400	15,200
Central	95,000	34,800	16,400	21,800	21,900	7,800	4,700	1,000	500	1,700	87,200	30,200	15,400	21,300	20,200
West	166,700	68,500	36,100	43,800	18,300	7,500	3,900	1,400	1,700	400	159,200	64,600	34,600	42,100	17,900
School enrollment															
Less than 300	40,000	—	—	14,800	21,700	2,300	—	—	1,600	600	37,700	—	—	13,200	21,200
300–999	204,100	61,900	41,500	63,000	37,700	10,800	5,800	1,700	800	2,500	193,400	56,100	39,800	62,300	35,200
1,000 or more	180,400	82,800	67,700	26,000	—	9,600	6,000	3,000	500	—	170,800	76,800	64,700	25,500	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	66,200	—	9,100	27,000	26,400	1,800	—	200	300	1,300	64,500	—	8,900	26,800	25,100
5–19 percent	88,800	15,700	35,200	28,500	9,300	4,100	1,000	1,000	1,800	200	84,700	14,700	34,200	26,700	9,100
20–49 percent	103,500	37,900	31,600	20,700	13,400	5,200	2,800	1,300	600	500	98,300	35,100	30,300	20,100	12,800
50 percent or more	159,400	89,000	34,700	21,400	14,300	11,500	8,000	2,200	200	1,100	147,900	81,000	32,500	21,200	13,200
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	91,700	18,100	34,300	27,300	12,000	2,900	900	1,000	600	400	88,800	17,200	33,300	26,700	11,600
21–34 percent	83,900	22,800	26,900	21,400	12,800	5,300	2,000	2,000	400	900	78,600	20,900	24,900	21,000	11,900
35–49 percent	72,900	23,600	15,700	16,600	17,100	3,300	2,000	300	400	600	69,600	21,600	15,400	16,200	16,400
50–74 percent	93,900	45,900	17,000	21,400	9,700	5,500	4,400	900	100	100	88,500	41,500	16,100	21,200	9,600
75 percent or more	75,800	35,900	—	—	—	5,400	2,500	—	—	—	70,400	33,500	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 6.4—Number of criminal incidents reported to police per 1,000 public school students, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	10.0	11.6	8.8	10.2	9.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	9.5	10.7	8.4	9.9	8.5
Instructional level															
Elementary school	3.5	2.7	3.9	4.5	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	2.5	3.8	4.5	2.8
Middle school	16.2	24.8	12.6	13.0	12.2	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	15.3	22.6	12.0	12.9	11.4
High school	18.1	20.9	15.7	17.6	18.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	17.0	19.3	14.9	16.8	17.4
Region															
Northeast	8.1	8.8	7.7	8.2	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.0	6.9
Southeast	9.2	9.1	13.6	7.2	7.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	8.8	8.5	13.0	7.1	6.7
Central	9.5	13.7	5.9	9.4	9.6	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	8.8	11.9	5.5	9.2	8.9
West	12.2	13.1	8.7	15.5	12.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	11.6	12.4	8.4	14.8	11.8
School enrollment															
Less than 300	10.7	—	—	17.1	11.2	0.6	—	—	1.8	0.3	10.1	—	—	15.3	10.9
300–999	7.3	8.0	5.2	8.3	8.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.9	7.3	5.0	8.2	7.5
1,000 or more	16.9	18.2	17.0	15.3	—	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	—	16.0	16.8	16.3	15.0	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	6.9	—	4.6	7.6	7.3	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.7	—	4.4	7.6	7.0
5–19 percent	8.7	7.4	8.1	11.1	8.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	8.3	6.9	7.9	10.4	7.8
20–49 percent	10.2	11.6	9.7	9.7	8.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	9.7	10.8	9.3	9.4	8.5
50 percent or more	13.2	13.1	11.8	13.3	20.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	1.6	12.3	12.0	11.1	13.2	18.4
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	8.1	9.1	6.8	9.9	8.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	7.9	8.6	6.6	9.7	7.8
21–34 percent	9.2	11.3	10.5	8.2	6.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	8.6	10.3	9.7	8.1	6.0
35–49 percent	10.7	13.7	10.3	9.4	9.6	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	10.2	12.5	10.1	9.2	9.2
50–74 percent	11.7	16.1	8.7	9.8	9.1	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	11.0	14.5	8.3	9.8	9.0
75 percent or more	11.2	9.2	—	—	—	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	10.4	8.6	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 42,336,819 public school students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.1—Percentage of public schools reporting one or more incidents of serious violent crime to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	3.0	5.1	3.7	1.3	2.1	6.0	10.3	6.5	3.0	4.9	3.1	8.1	2.7	0.9	1.1
Instructional level															
Elementary school	0.8	1.1	0.9	†	1.3	2.3	4.0	2.0	†	3.0	0.8	1.9	0.4	†	0.9
Middle school	5.2	9.2	7.5	2.1	3.1	11.6	21.8	10.7	5.6	11.1	5.4	15.3	6.8	†	1.7
High school	7.6	20.4	11.6	3.9	3.4	12.5	28.0	21.1	8.0	5.7	7.9	31.0	8.0	4.1	1.3
Region															
Northeast	2.2	4.2	2.0	0.9	2.7	4.2	7.5	3.7	0.9	7.2	3.1	7.8	2.1	0.9	3.6
Southeast	3.5	4.2	8.7	2.4	0.6	5.0	12.2	4.4	1.8	3.2	2.3	5.9	2.6	0.7	1.1
Central	2.9	7.0	1.3	†	3.4	5.8	6.3	9.4	2.0	5.8	2.6	7.6	2.5	†	1.3
West	3.2	4.7	4.6	1.9	1.5	8.2	13.2	8.0	6.6	4.3	4.1	9.9	3.7	1.8	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	1.3	—	—	1.5	1.3	1.9	—	—	4.0	1.2	0.5	—	—	1.5	†
300–999	2.5	2.5	3.4	0.9	3.3	5.6	7.9	4.7	2.0	9.0	2.2	4.6	1.4	0.5	2.6
1,000 or more	11.4	18.3	8.7	4.5	—	20.4	26.5	18.8	9.1	—	15.8	27.0	12.0	2.3	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	1.8	—	2.6	0.9	2.1	3.2	—	1.6	2.0	4.4	1.0	—	1.6	0.5	1.1
5–19 percent	3.2	5.9	3.6	1.5	1.8	5.6	4.4	6.8	5.7	4.3	2.1	6.1	0.9	1.5	0.8
20–49 percent	3.6	7.0	2.2	1.6	3.1	7.4	12.1	7.9	3.2	4.9	2.9	8.7	1.1	1.0	†
50 percent or more	4.0	4.0	7.2	2.1	1.4	9.3	12.2	8.7	1.3	9.3	7.3	9.5	9.1	1.0	3.5
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	2.9	4.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	5.1	8.0	5.2	5.6	2.6	1.2	4.1	1.2	†	0.6
21–34 percent	3.4	6.4	5.4	†	3.7	6.5	11.9	9.1	2.0	6.1	2.7	8.7	1.9	0.7	2.4
35–49 percent	4.4	11.3	5.4	1.9	2.4	6.1	19.2	1.0	1.0	6.2	2.9	12.6	2.2	1.1	†
50–74 percent	1.6	4.2	2.6	†	†	6.0	13.3	8.4	1.3	2.3	3.8	11.5	3.8	0.7	†
75 percent or more	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	6.7	5.5	—	—	—	5.6	5.9	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.2—Percentage of public schools reporting one or more less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	27.8	30.4	28.2	31.8	21.3	30.7	34.5	28.9	36.1	24.0	37.8	40.9	37.3	43.6	30.1
Instructional level															
Elementary school	12.1	13.3	14.9	11.2	8.6	18.8	21.3	17.4	23.3	13.7	30.5	31.6	31.7	38.5	20.6
Middle school	51.2	65.8	47.8	49.9	42.5	44.0	60.7	44.1	44.3	26.6	47.3	60.4	43.8	44.8	41.6
High school	55.1	74.3	63.3	67.2	35.5	55.2	69.7	61.2	61.6	42.5	51.7	64.8	54.0	55.8	42.9
Region															
Northeast	22.8	20.6	21.8	28.2	17.9	26.4	34.7	20.8	31.1	20.2	37.0	37.8	31.4	45.7	33.0
Southeast	28.7	31.8	31.0	32.2	21.2	31.7	25.6	39.8	34.6	28.0	36.4	39.2	38.1	35.8	33.6
Central	26.4	26.4	29.5	34.5	19.5	25.7	27.8	22.3	36.7	19.6	30.3	35.0	29.7	30.0	28.1
West	31.6	36.9	31.9	31.6	25.3	37.6	44.2	36.7	41.0	28.0	46.6	47.5	50.0	61.7	28.9
School enrollment															
Less than 300	16.6	—	—	15.9	18.0	17.6	—	—	23.8	19.3	23.4	—	—	26.1	24.6
300–999	26.5	24.2	23.8	33.1	24.1	30.5	28.5	26.6	37.6	28.6	40.1	36.6	38.0	47.8	37.1
1,000 or more	67.0	69.7	61.7	74.3	—	68.0	75.0	63.3	64.4	—	61.6	64.5	61.3	63.7	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	22.3	—	22.3	29.3	17.4	24.2	—	20.1	32.3	20.3	29.1	—	27.3	35.7	24.7
5–19 percent	27.4	19.6	30.7	30.0	25.9	28.1	21.6	27.2	35.7	26.2	40.0	41.2	45.7	41.4	26.0
20–49 percent	31.5	40.9	26.3	36.8	21.5	30.5	30.6	34.5	31.2	24.2	37.8	37.8	33.3	42.1	39.8
50 percent or more	31.7	29.3	32.7	33.0	37.4	41.3	43.0	32.5	47.1	42.1	46.9	42.9	39.2	65.3	51.1
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	28.9	27.5	29.6	38.4	18.4	30.0	26.4	29.5	40.8	21.2	37.3	40.1	37.6	40.2	32.0
21–34 percent	27.3	32.4	33.0	26.8	21.4	24.7	39.2	21.9	29.5	15.5	33.6	45.0	42.4	38.1	17.7
35–49 percent	28.3	48.9	20.8	30.6	21.2	34.8	47.2	35.3	36.5	27.7	37.9	56.6	22.3	40.6	35.8
50–74 percent	28.0	33.0	28.5	29.5	21.6	31.1	32.1	31.6	37.2	23.8	39.2	32.8	35.4	49.6	37.1
75 percent or more	24.8	23.1	—	—	—	35.5	33.5	—	—	—	41.6	39.8	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.3—Number of public schools reporting one or more incidents of serious violent crime to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	2,326	912	707	256	451	4,695	1,845	1,230	580	1,039	2,389	1,461	520	171	237
Instructional level															
Elementary school	404	141	115	†	149	1,108	499	254	†	355	395	239	53	†	103
Middle school	731	281	265	91	93	1,626	665	379	247	335	760	467	242	†	51
High school	1,192	491	328	164	209	1,960	681	597	334	349	1,235	755	226	171	83
Region															
Northeast	333	124	112	36	61	627	224	203	36	165	468	233	116	36	82
Southeast	595	155	290	120	31	850	456	146	90	158	394	220	85	36	52
Central	661	327	61	†	273	1,313	298	454	98	463	582	356	123	†	103
West	738	307	245	100	86	1,904	868	427	356	253	946	652	196	98	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	255	—	—	68	154	383	—	—	187	135	101	—	—	68	†
300–999	1,232	334	473	128	297	2,804	1,051	658	273	821	1,123	619	194	73	237
1,000 or more	840	545	235	60	—	1,508	794	512	120	—	1,166	810	326	30	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	430	—	97	66	247	773	—	61	158	515	231	—	61	36	133
5–19 percent	557	210	223	68	56	974	156	418	265	136	366	215	57	68	26
20–49 percent	636	341	116	62	117	1,320	589	424	121	185	520	424	59	36	†
50 percent or more	704	342	272	60	31	1,628	1,060	328	36	203	1,273	822	344	30	78
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	531	123	244	66	98	946	218	359	261	108	222	110	86	†	26
21–34 percent	589	167	217	†	205	1,120	308	368	100	344	473	226	77	36	133
35–49 percent	566	250	138	62	117	785	426	26	32	301	373	279	57	36	†
50–74 percent	250	166	85	†	†	959	528	271	60	100	607	456	121	30	†
75 percent or more	373	191	—	—	—	844	349	—	—	—	698	373	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.
†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.4—Number of public schools reporting one or more less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	21,600	5,500	5,400	6,200	4,500	23,800	6,200	5,400	7,100	5,100	29,300	7,400	7,000	8,500	6,400
Instructional level															
Elementary school	5,800	1,700	1,900	1,200	1,000	9,000	2,700	2,200	2,600	1,600	14,600	3,900	4,000	4,200	2,400
Middle school	7,200	2,000	1,700	2,200	1,300	6,200	1,900	1,600	1,900	800	6,600	1,800	1,600	2,000	1,300
High school	8,600	1,800	1,800	2,800	2,200	8,600	1,700	1,700	2,600	2,600	8,100	1,600	1,500	2,300	2,600
Region															
Northeast	3,400	600	1,200	1,200	400	4,000	1,000	1,100	1,300	500	5,600	1,100	1,700	2,000	800
Southeast	4,900	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,000	5,400	1,000	1,300	1,700	1,400	6,200	1,500	1,300	1,800	1,700
Central	5,900	1,200	1,400	1,700	1,500	5,800	1,300	1,100	1,800	1,600	6,800	1,600	1,400	1,500	2,200
West	7,300	2,400	1,700	1,700	1,500	8,700	2,900	1,900	2,200	1,700	10,700	3,100	2,600	3,300	1,700
School enrollment															
Less than 300	3,400	—	—	700	2,100	3,600	—	—	1,100	2,200	4,700	—	—	1,200	2,800
300–999	13,300	3,200	3,300	4,500	2,200	15,200	3,800	3,700	5,100	2,600	20,000	4,900	5,200	6,500	3,400
1,000 or more	4,900	2,100	1,700	1,000	—	5,000	2,200	1,700	900	—	4,500	1,900	1,700	800	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	5,400	—	800	2,300	2,000	5,900	—	700	2,500	2,400	7,000	—	1,000	2,800	2,900
5–19 percent	4,800	700	1,900	1,400	800	4,900	800	1,700	1,700	800	7,000	1,500	2,800	1,900	800
20–49 percent	5,600	2,000	1,400	1,400	800	5,400	1,500	1,800	1,200	900	6,700	1,800	1,800	1,600	1,500
50 percent or more	5,500	2,500	1,200	1,000	800	7,200	3,700	1,200	1,400	900	8,200	3,700	1,400	1,900	1,100
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	5,300	700	2,100	1,800	800	5,500	700	2,100	1,900	900	6,900	1,100	2,600	1,800	1,300
21–34 percent	4,700	800	1,300	1,400	1,200	4,300	1,000	900	1,500	900	5,800	1,200	1,700	1,900	1,000
35–49 percent	3,700	1,100	500	1,000	1,000	4,500	1,000	900	1,200	1,300	4,900	1,300	600	1,300	1,700
50–74 percent	4,500	1,300	900	1,300	1,000	5,000	1,300	1,000	1,700	1,100	6,200	1,300	1,100	2,200	1,600
75 percent or more	3,100	1,500	—	—	—	4,400	2,100	—	—	—	5,200	2,500	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.5—Number of serious violent criminal incidents occurring in public schools reported to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	4,200	1,900	1,100	300	800	11,000	5,400	2,100	1,700	1,800	7,200	4,500	1,500	600	500
Instructional level															
Elementary school	700	300	100	†	300	1,600	900	300	†	500	400	200	100	†	100
Middle school	1,400	600	600	100	200	4,100	2,700	600	300	500	2,300	1,900	300	†	100
High school	2,100	1,100	500	200	400	5,300	1,800	1,200	1,400	800	4,400	2,400	1,200	600	300
Region															
Northeast	500	200	200	‡	100	1,100	600	300	‡	200	1,600	900	200	300	200
Southeast	1,200	400	500	200	200	1,600	900	500	100	200	1,300	300	700	‡	300
Central	1,200	600	100	†	500	4,300	2,400	500	200	1,100	2,100	1,600	400	†	100
West	1,300	700	400	100	100	3,900	1,600	700	1,300	400	2,200	1,600	300	300	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	300	—	—	100	200	1,400	—	—	1,000	300	200	—	—	200	†
300–999	2,000	600	700	100	600	5,700	3,300	700	300	1,400	3,000	1,900	300	300	500
1,000 or more	1,800	1,300	500	100	—	3,900	2,100	1,300	400	—	3,900	2,600	1,300	100	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	700	—	100	100	500	900	—	100	200	600	300	—	100	‡	200
5–19 percent	800	400	300	100	100	2,400	400	600	1,300	100	600	300	100	200	100
20–49 percent	1,500	800	300	100	200	2,200	1,100	600	200	300	1,500	900	300	300	†
50 percent or more	1,200	700	400	100	‡	5,400	3,900	700	‡	800	4,800	3,400	1,100	100	300
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	800	300	300	100	200	1,400	300	400	500	200	700	300	300	†	100
21–34 percent	1,100	400	400	†	400	2,400	900	1,000	100	400	1,500	700	600	‡	200
35–49 percent	1,000	500	100	100	200	1,500	1,000	‡	‡	400	900	500	100	300	†
50–74 percent	600	400	200	†	†	2,900	2,300	500	100	100	2,000	1,700	200	100	†
75 percent or more	600	400	—	—	—	2,700	900	—	—	—	2,000	1,200	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.
†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.
‡Values are less than 50.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.6—Number of less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents occurring in public schools reported to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	187,900	62,100	54,800	46,300	24,700	115,500	39,900	28,300	29,000	18,300	98,500	32,700	22,800	25,700	17,200
Instructional level															
Elementary school	21,500	2,900	8,300	7,400	3,000	19,500	5,700	6,400	4,600	2,900	34,800	9,000	10,800	10,000	5,000
Middle school	73,300	34,100	19,100	14,700	5,400	31,500	12,300	8,100	7,700	3,400	23,800	9,400	4,000	7,000	3,400
High school	93,100	25,200	27,400	24,300	16,300	64,600	22,000	13,800	16,700	12,100	39,900	14,300	8,000	8,700	8,900
Region															
Northeast	29,100	8,800	12,200	5,000	3,000	18,100	4,000	6,000	5,500	2,600	17,100	4,400	4,700	6,700	1,200
Southeast	50,700	9,800	22,700	11,400	6,800	23,300	7,400	6,400	5,300	4,200	17,300	5,600	3,900	3,700	4,200
Central	45,600	18,300	8,200	10,900	8,200	23,000	7,500	4,200	6,000	5,300	18,600	4,400	3,000	4,400	6,700
West	62,500	25,200	11,700	19,000	6,700	51,200	21,100	11,700	12,200	6,200	45,500	18,300	11,200	10,900	5,000
School enrollment															
Less than 300	15,600	—	—	5,800	8,200	9,900	—	—	3,200	6,100	12,300	—	—	4,200	6,900
300–999	87,900	27,500	18,400	27,600	14,500	51,400	13,500	9,900	17,400	10,700	54,000	15,100	11,600	17,300	10,000
1,000 or more	84,400	34,200	35,300	12,900	—	54,200	25,900	18,300	8,400	—	32,200	16,700	11,000	4,200	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	24,300	—	3,100	11,200	8,300	21,400	—	3,400	8,100	8,700	18,700	—	2,400	7,500	8,100
5–19 percent	35,600	5,500	15,600	10,500	3,900	29,400	5,800	10,500	9,500	3,600	19,700	3,400	8,000	6,700	1,600
20–49 percent	54,000	16,800	17,500	13,400	6,200	25,900	11,000	8,800	3,000	3,100	18,500	7,300	4,000	3,700	3,400
50 percent or more	72,600	38,100	18,500	9,800	6,200	34,800	21,500	5,500	4,900	2,900	40,400	21,400	8,500	6,600	4,000
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	40,000	6,400	16,100	12,900	4,500	29,500	7,200	10,100	8,300	3,900	19,300	3,600	7,100	5,500	3,200
21–34 percent	34,900	8,800	13,800	7,300	5,000	26,100	7,400	6,200	8,100	4,400	17,700	4,700	4,900	5,600	2,500
35–49 percent	33,300	10,700	8,700	7,200	6,800	21,600	6,500	5,100	5,100	4,900	14,700	4,400	1,600	4,000	4,800
50–74 percent	45,900	22,900	9,200	10,100	3,700	22,400	10,600	4,500	4,800	2,500	20,100	8,000	2,500	6,400	3,300
75 percent or more	28,800	13,200	—	—	—	15,800	8,200	—	—	—	25,800	12,000	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.7—Number of serious violent criminal incidents reported to police per 1,000 public school students, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Instructional level															
Elementary school	0.0	0.0	0.0	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	†	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	†	0.0
Middle school	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	†	0.1
High school	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Region															
Northeast	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Southeast	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Central	0.1	0.2	0.0	†	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	†	0.0
West	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	†
300–999	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
1,000 or more	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	0.1	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–19 percent	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
20–49 percent	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	†
50 percent or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	†	0.0
21–34 percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	†	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
35–49 percent	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	†
50–74 percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	†	†	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	†
75 percent or more	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 42,336,819 public school students. Values of 0.0 are less than 0.05.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 7.8—Number of less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents reported to police per 1,000 public school students, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.4
Instructional level															
Elementary school	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3
Middle school	8.7	13.8	7.4	6.4	5.1	3.7	5.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	1.5	3.1	3.1
High school	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	7.6	5.6	6.9	4.2	5.7	5.6	3.4	4.5	2.4	2.9	4.2
Region															
Northeast	3.5	4.1	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	3.1	1.2
Southeast	4.9	3.6	8.9	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.9
Central	4.6	7.2	2.9	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.0
West	4.6	4.8	2.8	6.7	4.4	3.7	4.0	2.8	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.8	3.3
School enrollment															
Less than 300	4.2	—	—	6.7	4.2	2.6	—	—	3.7	3.1	3.3	—	—	4.9	3.6
300–999	3.1	3.6	2.3	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.1
1,000 or more	7.9	7.5	8.9	7.6	—	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.9	—	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.5	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	2.5	—	1.6	3.2	2.3	2.2	—	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	—	1.2	2.1	2.3
5–19 percent	3.5	2.6	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.4
20–49 percent	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.3	4.2	2.5	3.4	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.3
50 percent or more	6.0	5.6	6.3	6.1	8.7	2.9	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	4.1	5.6
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.7	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.1
21–34 percent	3.8	4.3	5.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.4	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.3
35–49 percent	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.0	2.3	2.7
50–74 percent	5.7	8.0	4.7	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.9	3.1
75 percent or more	4.3	3.4	—	—	—	2.3	2.1	—	—	—	3.8	3.1	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 42,336,819 public school students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 8.1—Number and percentage of school-associated violent deaths, by selected characteristics: 1992–93 and 1993–94 school years

Selected characteristics	Total		Student			Nonstudent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rate[1]	Number	Percent
Total	105	100.0	76	100.0	0.09	29	100.0
Type of fatality							
Homicide	85	81.0	63	82.9	0.07	22	75.9
Suicide	20	19.0	13	17.1	0.02	7	24.1
Sex							
Male	87	82.9	—	—	—	—	—
Female	18	17.1	—	—	—	—	—
Race–ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	34	32.4	17	22.4	0.03	17	58.6
Black, non-Hispanic	48	45.7	38	50.0	0.28	10	34.5
Hispanic	21	20.0	19	25.0	0.16	2	6.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.9	2	2.6	0.07	0	0.0
Instructional level							
Preschool–grade 8	—	—	10[2]	13.7	0.02	—	—
Grades 9–12	—	—	63	86.3	0.27	—	—
Urbanicity of school district							
Urban	63	60.0	47	61.8	0.18	16	55.2
Suburban	32	30.5	23	30.3	0.09	9	31.0
Rural	10	9.5	6	7.9	0.02	4	13.8

—Not available.

[1]The rate is the estimated annualized rate of school-associated violent deaths per 100,000 students based on 1992–93 enrollment figures.

[2]Instructional level unknown for three students.

NOTE: A school-associated violent death was any homicide or suicide in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event. Cases included the deaths of nonstudents as well as students and staff members. Population size is 97,134,000. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: S.P. Kachur et al., "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 275 (22) (1996): 1729–1733.

Table 9.1—Number of nonfatal crimes against teachers and average annual number of crimes per 1,000 teachers at school, by type of crime and selected teacher characteristics: Aggregated from 1992 to 1996[1]

Teacher characteristics	Total crimes from 1992 to 1996				Average annual number of crimes per 1,000 teachers			
	Total[2]	Theft	Violent[3]	Serious violent[4]	Total[2]	Theft	Violent[3]	Serious violent[4]
Total	1,581,100	962,100	619,000	89,000	76	46	30	4
Instructional level								
Elementary	606,700	416,200	190,500	47,900	55	38	17	4
Middle/Junior high	423,000	180,100	242,900	17,500[5]	103	44	59	4[5]
Senior high	551,400	365,700	185,600	23,600[5]	96	64	32	4[5]
Sex								
Male	450,700	233,500	217,100	28,000	86	44	41	5
Female	1,130,400	728,500	401,900	61,000	72	47	26	4
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	1,370,300	830,000	540,300	73,600	78	47	31	4
Black, non-Hispanic	135,700	91,500	44,200	13,000[5]	69	47	23	7[5]
Hispanic	49,700	34,400	15,300[5]	†	55	38	17[5]	†
Other, non-Hispanic	25,400[5]	6,200[5]	19,200[5]	2,300[5]	91[5]	22[5]	69[5]	8[5]
Urbanicity of school[6]								
Urban	912,300	544,900	367,400	51,700	96	57	39	5
Suburban	370,200	237,800	132,400	19,500[5]	57	37	20	3[5]
Rural	211,500	124,700	86,800	11,900[5]	55	32	22	3[5]

†No cases were reported in this cell, although the crime defined by the cell could have happened to some teachers with these characteristics if a different sample had been drawn.

[1]The data were aggregated from 1992 to 1996 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample.

[2]Total crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and theft.

[3]Violent crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

[4]Serious violent crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, which are included in violent crime.

[5]The estimate was based on fewer than 10 cases.

[6]Teachers teaching in more than one school in different locales are not included.

NOTE: On average there were about 4.2 million teachers per year over the 5-year period for a total population size of 20,909,729 teachers. The average annual number of full-time equivalent teachers is approximately 2.9 million. The population reported here includes part-time teachers as well as other instructional and support staff. Due to rounding or missing data, details may not sum to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1996.

Table 10.1—Percentage and number of teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student during the past 12 months, by urbanicity and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1993–94 school year

	Teachers threatened with injury by a student								Teachers physically attacked by a student							
	Percent				Number				Percent				Number			
Selected characteristics	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural
Total	11.7	15.1	10.7	9.8	341,000	132,100	99,600	109,300	4.1	5.6	4.0	3.1	119,200	48,100	37,000	34,100
Sex																
Male	14.7	19.5	14.0	11.8	115,900	45,100	33,800	37,000	3.9	5.8	3.6	2.7	30,800	13,500	8,800	8,500
Female	10.5	13.5	9.5	9.1	225,100	87,000	65,800	72,400	4.2	5.4	4.1	3.3	88,400	34,600	28,200	25,700
Race–ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	11.5	15.4	10.5	9.9	294,300	103,900	88,400	102,000	4.1	5.7	3.9	3.1	102,700	37,900	32,800	32,000
Black, non-Hispanic	11.9	13.0	12.6	8.5	23,600	14,600	5,300	3,700	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.4	7,700	4,800	1,900	1,000
Hispanic	13.1	15.3	10.6	10.1	15,800	10,200	3,400	2,200	5.2	6.4	4.3	2.7	6,100	4,200	1,300	500
Other, non-Hispanic	13.4	16.9	13.0	9.4	7,300	3,300	2,500	1,400	5.2	6.6	5.0	3.6	2,800	1,200	1,000	500
Teacher level																
Elementary	8.7	11.7	7.4	7.3	133,600	56,300	35,900	41,400	4.9	6.5	4.6	3.8	75,400	31,100	22,400	22,000
Secondary	15.0	19.3	14.2	12.5	207,400	75,800	63,700	67,900	3.2	4.3	3.2	2.2	43,800	17,000	14,600	12,200
Control																
Public	12.8	17.8	11.6	10.2	325,400	126,800	92,600	106,000	4.4	6.4	4.2	3.2	110,700	45,100	32,900	32,600
Private	4.2	3.3	5.0	4.6	15,600	5,300	7,000	3,300	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.1	8,500	3,000	4,000	1,500

NOTE: Population size is 2,940,000 teachers. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993–94 (Teacher and School Questionnaires).

Table 11.1—Percentage of 12th graders who reported carrying a weapon or gun to school at least 1 day in the past 4 weeks, by sex: 1992 to 1996

Year	Carrying a weapon			Carrying a gun		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1992	6.2	10.4	2.2	—	—	—
1993	7.9	13.5	2.4	—	—	—
1994	6.1	9.8	1.8	3.1	4.8	0.9
1995	6.4	9.6	2.8	3.2	5.9	0.5
1996	5.7	8.6	2.9	3.3	6.3	0.3

—Question was not asked in the 1992 and 1993 surveys.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, and clubs. "To school" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population size is not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1992 to 1996.

Table 11.2—Percentage of students in grades 9 to 12 who reported carrying a weapon on school property at least 1 day in the past 30 days, by selected student characteristics: 1993, 1995, and 1997

Student characteristics	1993	1995*	1997*
Total	11.7	9.6	8.5
Sex			
Male	17.8	14.1	12.5
Female	5.1	4.9	3.7
Race–ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	10.8	8.9	7.8
Black, non-Hispanic	14.8	10.1	9.2
Hispanic	13.1	14.0	10.4
Other, non-Hispanic	12.7	9.6	9.4
Grade			
Ninth	12.5	10.6	10.2
Tenth	11.4	10.3	7.7
Eleventh	11.8	10.0	9.4
Twelfth	10.7	7.5	7.0

*Response rates do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, and clubs. "On school property" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population size is not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey—Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993, 1995, and 1997.

Table 12.1—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported fearing being attacked or harmed at school or on the way to and from school, by selected student characteristics: 1989 and 1995

	Feared attack or harm at school*								Feared attack or harm on the way to and from school*							
	1989				1995				1989				1995			
Student characteristics	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural
Total	5.5	7.5	4.8	4.8	8.6	12.3	7.5	7.1	4.4	8.2	3.5	2.3	6.7	11.7	5.3	4.1
Sex																
Male	5.7	7.8	5.1	4.6	8.3	11.1	7.4	7.2	3.8	6.5	3.4	1.9	5.4	9.6	4.3	3.1
Female	5.4	7.2	4.5	5.0	9.0	13.5	7.5	7.0	5.1	9.9	3.6	2.6	8.0	13.9	6.4	5.1
Race–ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	4.4	5.7	4.1	4.1	6.2	8.7	5.7	5.7	2.8	4.7	2.7	1.9	3.8	7.5	3.0	3.1
Black, non-Hispanic	6.8	7.3	6.0	6.5	13.4	14.7	11.2	13.4	7.9	11.4	5.7	2.8	13.1	14.7	15.6	5.5
Hispanic	11.4	13.5	10.2	7.6	15.9	16.3	17.1	11.9	10.1	13.0	7.8	6.3	14.1	15.8	13.1	11.9
Other, non-Hispanic	8.0	6.3	7.7	12.5	9.3	12.0	9.2	3.7	6.0	6.7	6.2	4.0	8.1	14.0	5.6	5.4

*Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table 13.1—Percentage and number of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that they avoided one or more places in school, by urbanicity and selected student characteristics: 1989 and 1995

	Percent								Number							
	1989				1995				1989				1995			
Student characteristics	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural
Total	5.1	6.9	4.1	5.1	8.7	11.8	7.9	6.9	1,096,000	400,100	409,000	287,000	2,073,900	741,900	897,200	434,900
Sex																
Male	5.1	6.9	4.0	5.2	8.7	12.4	7.6	7.2	569,000	203,200	210,600	155,300	1,077,000	397,700	446,700	232,600
Female	5.1	6.8	4.1	4.9	8.6	11.1	8.2	6.7	527,000	196,900	198,400	131,700	996,900	344,200	450,500	202,300
Race–ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	4.5	5.6	4.0	4.6	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.9	685,600	160,300	321,300	204,000	1,145,900	242,700	561,700	341,400
Black, non-Hispanic	6.8	7.8	3.2	8.6	12.0	14.1	11.0	8.0	229,000	135,500	28,300	65,200	448,900	270,100	117,400	61,400
Hispanic	6.5	8.1	5.2	4.5	13.0	14.2	15.0	5.0	131,600	78,200	40,900	12,500	377,300	188,100	166,000	23,100
Other, non-Hispanic	6.3	9.6	4.7	4.3	10.9	14.5	10.0	6.9	49,800	26,100	18,400	5,300	102,000	40,900	52,000	9,000
Age																
12	6.5	8.8	4.9	6.8	11.6	13.2	12.2	8.8	209,300	77,500	71,900	59,800	432,900	128,400	218,900	85,600
13	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.5	10.9	11.2	11.2	10.1	200,600	58,800	103,400	38,400	411,600	114,700	196,100	100,800
14	6.3	8.4	5.0	6.3	8.6	11.7	7.7	7.1	203,900	73,100	76,700	54,000	320,800	115,600	139,400	65,900
15	5.0	8.4	3.2	4.8	8.7	15.0	6.3	6.2	160,900	72,000	49,400	39,500	321,300	153,300	108,700	59,200
16	4.0	6.0	2.9	3.8	6.8	9.0	6.5	5.5	130,500	52,000	45,300	33,100	250,500	80,100	114,100	56,300
17	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.6	6.5	10.2	4.7	6.0	118,000	32,100	46,700	39,100	205,200	86,300	71,400	47,500
18	3.5	5.4	1.7	4.6	5.8	10.3	4.5	3.8	60,900	26,300	13,600	21,000	105,600	48,000	38,100	19,500
19	5.2	10.8	2.2	2.8	7.9	15.4	7.9	†	12,100	8,300	2,000	1,900	26,000	15,500	10,500	†
Control																
Public	5.4	7.5	4.4	5.0	9.3	13.2	8.6	7.1	1,042,200	383,400	394,900	263,900	2,022,700	720,500	869,700	432,600
Private	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.2	28,200	11,000	11,300	5,900	49,100	21,400	25,400	2,200

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Places include the entrance into the school, any hallways and stairs in the school, parts of the school cafeteria, any school restrooms, and other places inside the school building. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table 14.1—Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that street gangs were present at school, by urbanicity and selected student characteristics: 1989 and 1995

Student characteristics	1989				1995			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	15.3	24.8	14.0	7.9	28.4	40.7	26.3	19.9
Sex								
Male	15.8	27.5	13.7	7.8	28.9	40.7	27.2	20.4
Female	14.8	22.1	14.3	7.9	27.9	40.8	25.3	19.3
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	11.7	19.8	11.2	7.3	23.0	34.0	22.6	17.8
Black, non-Hispanic	19.8	24.2	17.5	12.7	34.7	42.2	32.9	18.4
Hispanic	31.6	37.2	33.9	5.5	49.5	53.5	47.9	41.9
Other, non-Hispanic	25.4	37.4	23.6	4.4	31.2	36.7	28.5	30.2
Age								
12	12.1	16.7	11.4	8.4	19.3	29.0	16.9	14.1
13	14.5	22.2	13.5	8.3	26.7	36.0	26.3	18.0
14	17.9	28.1	17.3	8.5	30.6	44.6	27.8	21.1
15	16.2	29.8	12.6	8.8	32.7	46.6	30.3	22.1
16	16.4	27.0	15.6	7.1	30.2	43.2	29.1	20.5
17	15.3	24.1	14.8	7.0	31.0	44.6	26.3	25.7
18	14.5	25.3	12.7	6.0	28.8	39.6	29.0	18.6
19	16.9	36.1	7.0	7.6	30.7	54.1	23.8	15.9
Control								
Public	16.5	27.2	15.3	8.1	30.6	45.4	28.6	20.5
Private	4.4	6.1	3.7	2.7	6.8	9.6	5.6	2.2

NOTE: "At school" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table 15.1—Percentage and number of public schools reporting that 1 or more of 17 discipline issues* was a serious problem in their school, by urbanicity and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Percent					Number				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	16.0	18.6	14.1	15.7	15.7	12,400	3,300	2,700	3,100	3,300
Instructional level										
Elementary school	8.4	11.7	6.6	6.2	9.1	4,100	1,500	800	700	1,100
Middle school	18.4	23.8	15.2	18.5	16.6	2,600	700	500	800	500
High school	36.9	47.3	46.1	37.9	28.0	5,800	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,700
Region										
Northeast	13.2	22.5	9.5	13.8	8.8	2,000	700	500	600	200
Southeast	18.4	18.7	15.3	20.1	18.5	3,100	700	500	1,000	900
Central	13.6	12.2	16.2	15.0	11.9	3,100	600	800	800	900
West	18.3	21.2	16.3	13.7	21.1	4,300	1,400	900	700	1,200
School size										
Less than 300	9.5	10.0	†	8.0	12.0	1,900	200	†	400	1,400
300–999	15.4	15.4	11.8	16.3	19.6	7,700	2,100	1,600	2,200	1,800
1,000 or more	37.6	37.4	38.3	37.2	34.7	2,800	1,100	1,000	500	100
Minority enrollment										
Less than 5 percent	10.3	5.5	7.1	13.8	9.4	2,500	‡	300	1,100	1,100
5–19 percent	17.3	15.2	16.5	21.2	15.3	3,000	500	1,000	1,000	500
20–49 percent	17.0	17.5	12.8	13.0	26.2	3,000	900	700	500	1,000
50 percent or more	21.7	21.8	18.9	16.4	33.1	3,800	1,900	700	500	700
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility										
Less than 20 percent	13.1	15.7	11.8	17.4	9.0	2,400	400	800	800	400
21–34 percent	15.6	22.9	17.0	15.4	11.4	2,700	600	700	800	600
35–49 percent	19.0	28.5	1.9	23.1	21.0	2,500	600	‡	800	1,000
50–74 percent	16.0	14.0	25.4	9.3	17.8	2,600	600	800	400	800
75 percent or more	17.5	17.6	13.8	14.4	23.8	2,200	1,100	300	300	500

*Student tardiness, student absenteeism/class cutting, physical conflicts among students, robbery or theft of items worth over $10, vandalism of school property, student alcohol use, student drug use, sale of drugs on school grounds, student tobacco use, student possession of weapons, trespassing, verbal abuse of teachers, physical abuse of teachers, teacher absenteeism, teacher alcohol or drug use, racial tensions, and gangs.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

‡Values are less than 50.

NOTE: Population size is 78,000 public schools. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table 16.1—Percentage of 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 12 months, by place and sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	School	Home	Party	Total	School	Home	Party	Total	School	Home	Party
1976	82.6	12.1	53.0	72.3	87.0	18.7	58.9	77.7	78.4	5.5	47.3	67.0
1977	85.5	13.2	53.8	74.0	88.5	18.3	58.5	77.9	82.7	8.3	49.4	70.4
1978	86.7	12.2	55.8	76.1	89.7	17.4	58.6	78.1	83.9	7.3	53.1	74.2
1979	77.2	11.5	48.5	67.9	88.7	18.3	59.5	78.0	84.7	7.6	53.4	73.4
1980	86.5	13.4	57.0	75.3	87.7	19.2	60.4	78.0	85.4	7.9	53.8	72.7
1981	84.8	11.3	53.3	75.4	87.2	16.0	56.7	78.0	82.5	7.0	50.1	73.0
1982	85.6	10.1	54.6	74.9	87.8	13.0	59.4	77.1	83.5	7.2	49.8	72.6
1983	85.8	12.2	54.7	73.8	87.9	16.7	57.8	77.6	83.9	7.7	51.6	70.1
1984	82.5	11.3	51.6	71.9	85.0	15.7	57.1	76.5	80.2	7.2	46.3	67.5
1985	84.1	10.9	49.7	72.3	84.5	15.0	53.3	72.9	83.7	7.1	46.5	71.6
1986	84.2	10.9	49.8	72.4	85.0	15.1	53.6	73.4	83.5	7.1	46.4	71.5
1987	85.2	10.2	52.1	73.7	86.1	13.1	53.9	75.3	84.4	7.4	50.3	72.2
1988	85.2	10.2	52.1	73.8	86.2	13.1	54.0	75.5	84.3	7.4	50.2	72.1
1989	81.0	6.9	46.1	69.5	82.0	10.4	49.7	71.5	79.9	3.5	42.7	67.7
1990	79.0	6.6	42.9	68.3	79.5	8.6	48.2	70.3	78.5	4.6	37.7	66.3
1991	76.8	6.3	39.6	66.0	78.4	8.9	42.9	68.6	75.3	3.8	36.6	63.4
1992	76.8	6.7	40.0	66.0	76.5	9.0	41.3	66.2	76.0	3.8	37.7	64.6
1993	74.4	7.0	38.8	62.5	74.5	10.1	40.7	63.6	74.2	4.0	37.1	61.4
1994	74.3	7.8	39.9	63.3	74.9	10.5	43.0	66.1	73.5	5.0	35.9	60.5
1995	74.5	6.6	41.5	63.6	75.6	8.4	45.5	65.6	72.9	3.2	36.1	60.8
1996	71.3	8.1	37.8	60.8	70.8	11.1	39.8	61.8	71.7	5.3	36.0	59.8

NOTE: "School" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table 17.1—Percentage of 12th graders who reported taking illegal drugs at school in the past 12 months, by type of drug: 1976 to 1997

Year	Marijuana	LSD	Stimulants	Tranquilizers	Cocaine
1976	21.1	2.3	9.0	2.9	2.0
1977	22.0	2.2	10.1	2.9	2.1
1978	23.8	2.2	9.7	2.6	1.9
1979	23.3	1.9	9.8	2.5	2.5
1980	21.4	2.1	11.1	2.5	2.6
1981	18.1	2.3	15.5	2.2	2.5
1982	17.9	1.9	12.1	1.5	1.7
1983	14.1	1.9	10.0	1.4	1.0
1984	13.4	1.3	9.4	1.0	2.3
1985	13.6	1.2	8.4	1.5	2.9
1986	12.7	1.4	6.3	1.5	3.0
1987	10.6	1.4	5.2	1.0	1.9
1988	9.8	1.3	3.5	0.8	1.7
1989	6.6	1.2	3.5	0.7	1.1
1990	6.1	1.4	3.1	0.9	1.4
1991	5.3	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.5
1992	4.8	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.6
1993	5.7	2.3	2.6	0.5	0.8
1994	8.1	2.0	3.0	0.4	0.5
1995	8.5	2.0	3.1	0.4	1.0
1996	10.1	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.8
1997	9.8	2.2	4.2	0.8	0.7

NOTE: "School" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1997. Special tabulation provided by Monitoring the Future.

Table 17.2—Percentage of 12th graders who reported taking illegal drugs in the past 12 months, by location and type of drug: 1976 to 1997

Year	At a party					At home				
	Marijuana	LSD	Stimulants	Tranquilizers	Cocaine	Marijuana	LSD	Stimulants	Tranquilizers	Cocaine
1976	36.0	3.8	8.6	3.2	4.2	21.7	3.0	9.1	5.3	2.3
1977	38.1	3.7	8.7	3.6	4.9	23.5	2.7	9.8	6.1	3.3
1978	41.0	4.3	9.4	2.7	6.0	24.9	3.3	10.0	5.7	3.8
1979	39.9	4.2	10.5	3.1	8.5	25.1	3.0	10.0	5.0	5.1
1980	38.8	4.6	11.1	2.8	7.9	23.8	2.8	11.4	4.8	5.0
1981	38.4	4.8	13.8	3.0	8.3	22.9	3.2	14.9	5.0	5.8
1982	36.4	4.7	10.7	1.8	8.2	21.1	3.0	10.8	3.2	5.5
1983	31.0	4.2	8.9	1.7	6.2	19.1	2.4	9.4	2.9	4.3
1984	30.0	3.3	7.4	1.1	7.4	19.2	2.2	8.3	2.6	5.2
1985	30.7	3.1	6.5	1.7	9.2	18.9	2.2	7.4	3.0	5.8
1986	29.6	3.4	4.9	1.3	9.7	16.1	2.6	5.6	3.1	6.2
1987	27.3	3.4	3.9	0.9	7.0	16.2	2.1	4.9	2.9	4.3
1988	26.0	3.1	3.1	0.8	5.2	14.0	2.8	3.6	2.2	4.3
1989	21.2	2.5	2.6	0.6	3.7	11.5	1.9	3.4	1.5	2.0
1990	21.6	3.8	2.9	1.0	3.3	11.6	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.1
1991	17.7	3.6	1.8	0.6	1.8	9.6	2.3	3.0	1.5	1.2
1992	16.4	3.8	1.8	0.5	1.7	8.8	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.1
1993	19.3	5.4	2.5	0.5	1.6	10.4	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.4
1994	23.7	4.2	2.2	0.6	1.6	13.4	3.3	4.0	1.7	1.1
1995	27.5	5.4	2.8	0.9	2.2	15.3	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7
1996	27.2	4.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	15.6	3.8	3.9	1.5	1.0
1997	31.6	6.6	3.8	1.7	3.5	19.4	4.4	4.6	1.9	2.2

NOTE: "School" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1997. Special tabulation provided by Monitoring the Future.

STANDARD ERROR TABLES

Table S1.1a—Standard errors for table 1.1a: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	203,644.3	154,081.1	107,222.7	44,536.4	169,290.7	121,621.3	96,289.1	38,215.7	149,949.7	109,908.1	82,814.6	34,819.8
Sex												
Male	149,601.4	108,343.8	86,201.1	37,941.1	119,063.7	83,067.6	71,956.9	28,847.3	103,930.7	74,506.5	60,689.1	27,009.0
Female	112,576.5	92,237.1	52,635.7	20,384.0	99,153.6	75,317.7	53,566.2	22,400.1	89,537.4	68,601.1	47,599.9	19,486.0
Age												
12–14	139,878.2	100,934.8	81,384.6	36,674.0	117,934.4	82,116.3	71,494.2	28,554.3	104,666.7	73,987.3	62,257.6	26,687.5
15–18	123,455.5	100,016.1	58,831.6	22,298.1	100,393.5	76,316.7	54,115.2	22,747.9	88,735.7	69,143.0	45,749.1	19,887.2
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	170,286.8	129,428.7	90,048.4	34,378.1	140,902.0	102,698.9	79,352.0	28,883.1	121,027.4	90,931.4	65,117.6	24,711.5
Black, non-Hispanic	58,526.5	43,114.1	35,167.3	21,174.0	49,527.2	35,525.3	30,641.5	18,645.2	46,059.2	33,322.7	28,097.2	13,391.2
Hispanic	45,909.2	35,354.3	26,206.4	12,817.2[2]	39,148.5	27,499.4	25,224.1	9,408.7	39,411.1	27,088.0	25,827.3	15,278.4
Other, non-Hispanic	26,192.8	24,019.0	9,342.6[2]	†	19,223.8	14,866.7	11,321.7	5,743.2[2]	17,766.1	13,920.8	10,212.5	6,080.9[2]
Urbanicity												
Urban	86,754.0	66,639.7	47,407.7	24,806.1	72,434.7	50,416.6	45,342.5	20,212.3	64,800.9	44,282.7	41,420.8	21,592.8
Suburban	137,522.2	106,014.1	72,022.1	30,037.5	113,950.0	85,053.4	62,742.0	24,362.2	100,822.6	75,520.3	55,227.9	22,977.0
Rural	78,342.4	58,561.1	45,118.0	15,670.9	64,392.0	46,336.9	38,964.5	16,566.1	56,567.4	44,948.0	29,107.0	9,070.5
Household income												
Less than $7,500	42,171.7	29,178.3	27,946.4	12,294.4[2]	33,679.6	19,529.2	25,739.3	9,511.9	25,246.2	16,809.5	17,509.8	11,069.4
$7,500–14,999	49,734.0	36,260.7	30,643.4	15,526.0	38,851.5	28,577.0	23,625.4	11,692.1	33,721.4	25,934.6	19,194.0	6,745.6[2]
$15,000–24,999	56,260.0	36,215.7	39,344.4	19,457.9	47,802.6	33,041.4	30,984.1	10,901.3	42,561.2	32,071.0	24,621.8	11,426.0
$25,000–34,999	63,530.0	48,605.9	35,804.2	13,165.1[2]	58,575.3	45,611.2	31,554.6	12,074.9	46,719.5	32,397.6	29,996.8	13,025.8
$35,000–49,999	80,246.7	66,306.5	37,875.3	14,732.5[2]	58,450.8	42,576.2	35,027.7	16,028.5	54,887.4	41,391.0	31,120.8	12,624.2
$50,000–74,999	63,495.9	54,664.2	27,235.0	7,962.5[2]	56,184.2	43,298.8	30,935.8	13,197.3	51,347.3	38,916.7	29,023.8	12,256.2
$75,000 or more	53,532.0	41,649.7	29,687.3	14,077.7[2]	43,148.7	35,879.6	20,684.8	8,375.8[2]	39,641.5	32,230.4	20,004.5	7,555.6[2]

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table S1.1b—Standard errors for table 1.1b: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	139,975.3	104,689.8	75,896.3	29,937.7	149,860.7	107,725.9	82,924.2	31,469.6
Sex								
Male	101,583.1	73,261.8	58,670.6	24,334.5	104,678.5	72,274.4	62,801.0	24,497.0
Female	79,448.2	62,850.6	41,634.2	15,627.6	86,503.3	67,064.9	43,369.9	16,836.1
Age								
12–14	98,096.1	70,192.4	58,658.4	23,914.5	103,344.6	72,140.6	60,975.9	21,497.6
15–18	82,885.2	66,047.1	40,885.4	16,071.3	88,003.4	67,167.7	45,874.4	20,512.0
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	116,180.9	87,410.4	62,655.9	21,048.5	123,116.9	89,567.2	67,300.5	22,246.5
Black, non-Hispanic	41,380.4	29,296.0	26,488.5	15,306.2	42,561.1	32,058.9	23,899.6	13,442.8
Hispanic	34,405.8	25,850.0	20,919.4	10,192.9	36,641.4	25,473.8	24,048.9	12,338.5
Other, non-Hispanic	18,186.2	15,747.8	8,523.5	5,194.8[2]	18,923.6	14,972.0	10,826.6	5,547.3[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	60,492.3	45,052.3	35,257.5	18,471.9	57,121.9	45,684.7	43,577.7	18,801.0
Suburban	94,903.0	71,962.4	51,777.2	18,594.0	100,174.9	73,947.1	54,982.9	19,569.0
Rural	52,892.5	39,685.5	30,111.3	10,297.6	53,323.8	40,288.1	28,426.7	9,944.2[2]
Household income								
Less than $7,500	24,528.1	14,489.3	17,943.1	10,322.2	24,560.5	16,536.9	15,905.7	6,396.0[2]
$7,500–14,999	32,973.7	23,335.6	20,963.4	10,783.2	32,053.6	23,122.3	19,477.6	9,217.1
$15,000–24,999	39,561.9	28,072.0	25,201.4	10,356.3	42,292.6	29,026.0	27,411.0	12,326.4
$25,000–34,999	44,632.1	33,084.1	26,766.8	6,550.8	47,444.6	35,409.7	26,352.2	10,086.4
$35,000–49,999	53,119.6	42,012.7	27,768.7	9,944.4	51,549.0	37,979.1	29,983.9	12,698.0
$50,000–74,999	46,335.0	37,866.4	24,035.8	9,576.3	50,219.5	39,222.0	26,689.3	10,527.1
$75,000 or more	40,094.8	31,821.5	21,936.2	6,550.7[2]	39,891.5	33,367.7	18,889.0	6,646.5[2]

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table S1.2a—Standard errors for table 1.2a: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	7.4	5.8	4.3	1.8	5.8	4.4	3.6	1.5	5.1	3.9	3.0	1.3
Sex												
Male	10.3	8.0	6.5	3.0	7.9	5.9	5.2	2.2	6.8	5.2	4.3	2.0
Female	8.7	7.3	4.4	1.8	7.2	5.8	4.2	1.9	6.3	5.1	3.7	1.6
Age												
12–14	10.9	8.4	7.0	3.3	8.7	6.6	5.8	2.5	7.6	5.8	5.0	2.3
15–18	8.4	7.0	4.4	1.7	6.6	5.2	3.8	1.7	5.6	4.6	3.1	1.4
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	8.9	7.2	5.2	2.1	7.1	5.5	4.4	1.7	6.0	4.8	3.6	1.4
Black, non-Hispanic	13.5	10.4	8.6	5.3	11.1	8.3	7.3	4.6	10.4	7.8	7.0	3.8
Hispanic	15.7	12.5	9.5	4.8[2]	12.4	9.1	8.4	3.3	11.0	8.0	7.7	4.7
Other, non-Hispanic	27.5	25.5	10.6[2]	†	19.3	15.4	12.0	6.2[2]	16.9	13.6	10.2	6.2[2]
Urbanicity												
Urban	12.1	9.8	7.2	3.9	9.4	7.0	6.4	3.0	8.2	6.0	5.6	3.1
Suburban	10.1	8.1	5.8	2.5	8.2	6.5	5.0	2.1	7.1	5.6	4.3	1.9
Rural	12.0	9.4	7.4	2.7	9.1	6.9	5.9	2.6	7.8	6.4	4.3	1.4
Household income												
Less than $7,500	18.7	13.6	13.1	6.0[2]	14.6	9.0	11.6	4.5	12.0	8.4	8.7	5.6
$7,500–14,999	14.9	11.3	9.7	5.1	12.6	9.7	8.2	4.2	11.1	8.9	6.8	2.5[2]
$15,000–24,999	15.1	10.3	11.1	5.7	11.8	8.6	8.2	3.0	10.2	8.1	6.4	3.1
$25,000–34,999	15.6	12.5	9.5	3.7[2]	13.5	11.1	8.1	3.3	11.4	8.5	7.9	3.6
$35,000–49,999	16.1	13.9	8.5	3.4[2]	11.8	9.1	7.7	3.7	10.4	8.3	6.5	2.8
$50,000–74,999	16.3	14.4	7.7	2.3[2]	12.8	10.4	7.8	3.5	11.0	8.8	6.8	3.0
$75,000 or more	24.3	20.0	15.0	7.4[2]	17.4	15.1	9.4	3.9[2]	13.9	11.8	7.8	3.1[2]

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 23,740,295 students ages 12 through 18 in 1992, 24,557,779 in 1993, and 25,326,989 in 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table S1.2b—Standard errors for table 1.2b: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring at school or going to or from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	4.8	3.6	2.9	1.2	4.6	3.5	2.7	1.1
Sex								
Male	6.4	4.9	4.1	1.7	6.3	4.6	4.1	1.7
Female	5.9	4.6	3.5	1.3	5.6	4.7	2.9	1.2
Age								
12–14	7.4	5.5	4.9	2.0	7.0	5.3	4.5	1.6
15–18	5.1	4.1	2.8	1.1	5.1	4.1	2.8	1.4
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	5.8	4.5	3.5	1.1	5.5	4.3	3.3	1.1
Black, non-Hispanic	9.4	6.8	6.5	3.8	9.2	7.5	5.2	3.0
Hispanic	9.9	7.6	6.4	3.1	9.6	6.9	6.6	3.7
Other, non-Hispanic	15.7	13.6	8.1	5.0[2]	16.5	13.5	9.8	5.1[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	7.7	5.9	5.0	2.6	7.7	5.8	4.9	2.6
Suburban	6.6	5.2	4.1	1.4	6.2	4.8	3.8	1.4
Rural	7.6	5.9	4.6	1.6	7.3	6.2	3.8	1.4[2]
Household income								
Less than $7,500	11.6	6.6	9.5	6.0	12.0	9.6	7.2	3.7[2]
$7,500–14,999	10.4	7.6	7.1	3.8	9.9	7.4	6.5	3.2
$15,000–24,999	10.6	8.2	6.8	2.8	10.4	7.5	7.2	3.6
$25,000–34,999	11.3	8.6	7.5	3.3	10.8	8.3	7.0	2.9
$35,000–49,999	9.4	7.5	5.7	2.1	9.6	7.5	5.9	2.6
$50,000–74,999	10.3	8.5	6.1	2.4	10.0	8.3	5.7	2.3
$75,000 or more	12.8	10.6	7.5	2.0[2]	11.4	9.8	5.8	2.1[2]

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 25,715,220 students ages 12 through 18 in 1995 and 26,151,364 in 1996.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table S1.3a—Standard errors for table 1.3a: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	194,428.7	124,545.6	127,429.1	78,015.7	152,938.7	98,406.8	99,677.6	64,731.7	131,868.8	81,960.2	88,909.0	56,778.4
Sex												
Male	140,887.0	93,148.2	91,057.3	56,446.2	109,448.7	71,343.9	71,712.2	48,893.8	94,656.5	58,140.9	65,560.0	43,076.4
Female	110,048.6	69,233.4	75,621.1	47,104.8	87,995.5	57,217.1	58,531.5	36,468.5	75,706.9	49,315.5	50,375.4	31,796.6
Age												
12–14	106,521.6	74,154.9	66,136.9	41,102.9	81,219.7	55,273.2	51,788.8	34,053.5	68,521.3	45,519.5	44,982.4	26,916.0
15–18	143,916.9	88,880.2	99,020.3	61,409.3	115,241.6	73,020.0	77,351.1	50,824.6	100,726.4	61,442.6	69,936.2	46,776.7
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	155,893.2	102,014.3	101,233.6	58,233.5	120,377.8	77,292.3	79,615.8	47,385.8	103,877.7	65,458.0	70,032.3	41,472.0
Black, non-Hispanic	58,548.6	38,952.7	39,634.4	29,568.1	52,812.5	35,314.1	35,236.6	27,699.9	42,292.9	26,817.7	29,806.4	23,064.0
Hispanic	52,574.8	32,412.9	38,210.4	26,400.8	40,184.8	26,854.5	27,258.9	21,802.7	38,077.7	24,210.6	26,925.5	20,419.6
Other, non-Hispanic	28,790.8	18,609.3	20,731.2	15,201.3[2]	18,620.0	14,490.9	10,870.8	8,338.1[2]	16,800.2	11,273.3	11,787.4	8,044.9
Urbanicity												
Urban	99,749.7	63,955.6	67,775.5	42,593.2	81,729.0	52,029.1	55,680.9	38,857.1	66,980.7	41,446.5	46,974.5	32,399.1
Suburban	126,892.2	83,961.6	82,453.6	50,705.6	91,858.6	61,103.4	59,571.3	39,199.7	84,281.7	52,471.8	58,076.0	36,631.3
Rural	61,696.6	39,881.5	42,771.1	27,791.2	55,406.0	37,081.6	36,827.1	21,933.4	45,449.5	31,474.5	29,277.2	18,334.5
Household income												
Less than $7,500	52,261.4	35,519.5	34,859.6	21,092.8	42,753.3	26,243.7	31,084.2	19,647.7	34,350.0	21,699.5	24,550.1	17,637.7
$7,500–14,999	60,755.9	35,994.9	45,116.5	32,936.6	46,814.4	32,394.6	30,345.2	22,503.4	36,303.4	22,682.1	26,102.0	18,340.9
$15,000–24,999	67,803.2	40,803.9	49,529.9	30,096.2	50,540.4	32,078.2	35,468.7	23,913.3	38,429.0	23,431.8	28,067.6	17,835.3
$25,000–34,999	61,470.8	37,996.9	44,234.5	27,454.2	47,738.8	32,406.8	31,554.4	21,853.4	41,331.6	26,560.9	28,834.5	18,839.3
$35,000–49,999	59,907.8	40,437.6	39,920.8	21,845.5	49,791.9	31,829.1	34,759.9	23,209.9	41,679.2	27,057.9	28,803.2	18,717.2
$50,000–74,999	52,364.8	39,114.9	31,076.4	18,674.4	40,158.8	29,135.6	24,823.2	16,305.8	41,146.3	28,045.0	27,136.2	17,398.1
$75,000 or more	41,486.0	31,807.1	24,022.4	13,911.6[2]	29,845.4	21,603.9	18,848.4	11,233.2	30,776.4	21,579.5	20,021.3	12,766.9

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table S1.3b—Standard errors for table 1.3b: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	131,270.4	84,478.6	84,969.3	50,195.0	136,608.5	88,793.4	87,017.2	55,251.7
Sex								
Male	94,335.7	61,541.8	61,181.3	36,938.8	98,270.8	64,937.7	63,055.8	41,502.2
Female	74,568.3	48,918.0	49,155.3	28,807.7	76,685.2	50,642.3	49,299.7	30,536.6
Age								
12–14	69,667.9	47,737.1	43,253.7	25,195.1	71,087.9	49,043.6	43,835.2	27,959.2
15–18	98,166.9	62,129.1	66,100.4	39,824.5	103,042.4	66,300.9	67,584.8	43,493.3
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	104,201.2	68,573.7	66,449.5	37,434.3	106,864.4	69,582.9	68,788.6	40,038.5
Black, non-Hispanic	41,842.3	28,093.6	28,368.8	18,274.9	46,157.8	30,926.6	30,367.8	23,221.1
Hispanic	34,968.2	21,130.0	25,632.7	17,061.3	35,723.4	24,621.9	23,333.9	17,634.2
Other, non-Hispanic	18,598.4	13,178.2	12,140.7	8,256.4[2]	18,092.8	14,297.4	10,376.4	8,058.2[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	67,083.3	43,263.2	45,075.6	27,707.4	70,387.7	44,927.1	46,842.2	32,463.4
Suburban	84,376.9	56,120.5	53,823.9	31,960.6	83,229.9	56,298.6	52,881.2	33,311.5
Rural	43,035.7	28,486.3	29,342.7	16,978.9	48,591.5	33,723.1	30,658.2	18,132.2
Household income								
Less than $7,500	34,124.7	22,807.4	22,896.5	13,885.9	34,511.9	21,511.5	24,124.5	17,612.8
$7,500–14,999	39,813.7	24,330.3	28,691.4	18,585.2	40,596.1	27,498.6	26,576.6	19,917.3
$15,000–24,999	43,891.9	29,566.0	28,722.9	17,137.8	43,551.5	27,615.6	30,157.5	19,304.0
$25,000–34,999	39,659.9	25,380.2	27,378.3	15,958.1	39,717.5	27,613.3	24,856.5	15,804.7
$35,000–49,999	41,238.5	27,655.1	27,708.9	16,661.0	43,206.3	28,943.2	28,507.8	16,388.1
$50,000–74,999	37,725.4	26,586.1	24,557.0	15,667.0	37,251.4	27,945.2	22,016.5	14,529.9
$75,000 or more	29,818.5	20,771.1	19,914.9	9,944.6	31,275.8	24,721.0	17,649.9	9,150.6

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table S1.4a—Standard errors for table 1.4a: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1992 to 1994

Student characteristics	1992				1993				1994			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	7.1	4.8	5.0	3.2	5.4	3.7	3.8	2.5	4.6	3.0	3.3	2.2
Sex												
Male	9.8	7.0	6.8	4.4	7.4	5.2	5.2	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	3.2
Female	8.5	5.7	6.1	4.0	6.6	4.5	4.6	3.0	5.5	3.8	3.8	2.5
Age												
12–14	8.8	6.4	5.8	3.7	6.5	4.6	4.4	3.0	5.4	3.7	3.7	2.3
15–18	9.5	6.4	7.0	4.5	7.3	5.0	5.3	3.6	6.2	3.7	4.2	2.9
Race–ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	8.3	5.8	5.8	3.5	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.7	5.3	3.6	3.8	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic	13.5	9.5	9.6	7.3	11.6	8.3	8.3	6.7	9.6	6.4	7.1	5.6
Hispanic	17.6	11.6	13.4	9.6	12.6	8.9	9.0	7.4	10.7	7.3	8.0	6.2
Other, non-Hispanic	29.7	20.4	22.5	16.9[2]	18.7	15.0	11.5	8.9[2]	16.1	11.2	11.7	8.2
Urbanicity												
Urban	13.5	9.4	9.9	6.5	10.3	7.2	7.6	5.5	8.5	5.6	6.3	4.5
Suburban	9.4	6.6	6.5	4.2	6.9	4.9	4.8	3.2	6.1	4.1	4.5	2.9
Rural	9.8	6.6	7.0	4.7	8.0	5.6	5.6	3.4	6.5	4.6	4.3	2.8
Household income												
Less than $7,500	22.1	16.2	15.9	10.1	17.5	11.8	13.6	9.1	15.4	10.5	11.7	8.8
$7,500–14,999	17.5	11.2	13.7	10.3	14.6	10.8	10.2	7.8	11.9	7.9	9.0	6.5
$15,000–24,999	17.5	11.4	13.6	8.7	12.3	8.4	9.2	6.4	9.4	6.1	7.2	4.7
$25,000–34,999	15.2	10.1	11.5	7.4	11.5	8.3	8.1	5.8	10.4	7.1	7.6	5.2
$35,000–49,999	12.7	9.0	8.9	5.0	10.4	7.0	7.6	5.3	8.4	5.7	6.0	4.0
$50,000–74,999	13.9	10.8	8.7	5.4	9.8	7.4	6.3	4.3	9.2	6.6	6.4	4.2
$75,000 or more	20.0	15.9	12.4	7.4[2]	13.0	9.8	8.6	5.3	11.4	8.3	7.8	5.1

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 23,740,295 students ages 12 through 18 in 1992, 24,557,779 in 1993, and 25,326,989 in 1994. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1994.

Table S1.4b—Standard errors for table 1.4b: Number of nonfatal crimes against students ages 12 through 18 occurring away from school per 1,000 students, by type of crime and selected student characteristics: 1995 to 1996

Student characteristics	1995				1996			
	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]	Total	Theft	Violent	Serious violent[1]
Total	4.3	3.0	2.9	1.7	4.4	3.0	2.9	1.9
Sex								
Male	6.0	4.1	4.2	2.6	6.2	4.5	4.2	2.8
Female	5.3	3.8	3.5	2.1	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.2
Age								
12–14	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.0	5.2	3.9	3.3	2.2
15–18	6.0	4.2	4.2	2.6	6.0	4.2	4.1	2.7
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.0	5.1	3.7	3.4	2.1
Black, non-Hispanic	9.6	6.7	6.8	4.2	10.0	7.2	7.0	5.4
Hispanic	9.4	6.0	7.2	4.9	9.1	6.7	6.1	4.6
Other, non-Hispanic	15.6	11.8	10.3	7.1[2]	15.8	12.9	9.4	7.4[2]
Urbanicity								
Urban	8.1	5.6	5.8	3.7	7.8	5.5	5.5	4.0
Suburban	5.7	4.1	3.8	2.3	5.6	4.1	3.7	2.3
Rural	6.5	4.5	4.5	2.6	7.3	5.4	4.7	2.9
Household income								
Less than $7,500	16.2	11.7	11.9	7.6	16.9	11.9	12.6	10.4
$7,500–14,999	12.0	8.1	9.0	5.7	12.4	8.9	8.8	6.8
$15,000–24,999	10.8	8.4	7.0	4.5	10.4	7.1	7.6	5.0
$25,000–34,999	9.6	6.7	6.9	4.1	9.8	7.4	6.4	4.1
$35,000–49,999	7.9	5.5	5.6	3.5	8.2	6.0	5.5	3.0
$50,000–74,999	8.6	6.1	6.0	3.9	8.0	6.3	4.9	3.3
$75,000 or more	9.8	6.8	7.1	3.5	9.8	8.0	5.5	2.8

[1]Serious violent crimes are included in violent crimes.

[2]Estimate based on fewer than 10 cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes include serious violent crimes and simple assault. Population sizes are 25,715,220 students ages 12 through 18 in 1995 and 26,151,364 in 1996.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 to 1996.

Table S2.1—Standard errors for table 2.1: Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported criminal victimization at school during the previous 6 months, by type of victimization, grade level, and school control: 1989 and 1995

School characteristics	1989			1995		
	Type of victimization			Type of victimization		
	Any[1]	Violent[2]	Property[3]	Any[1]	Violent[2]	Property[3]
Total	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Grade level						
Grade 6	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.5
Grade 7	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1
Grade 8	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
Grade 9	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0
Grade 10	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9
Grade 11	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8
Grade 12	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8
Other	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3
School control						
Public	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Private	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.1
Not ascertained	2.8	1.5	2.5	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

[1]Any victimization is a combination of reported violent and property victimization. If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is only counted once under "Any victimization."

[2]Violent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

[3]Property victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table S3.1—Standard errors for table 3.1: Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had injured them at school during the past 12 months, by use of a weapon and sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	With a weapon			On purpose, without a weapon		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0
1977	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9
1978	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
1979	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
1980	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
1981	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0
1982	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
1983	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
1984	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.9
1985	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
1986	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
1987	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.0
1988	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.0
1989	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1
1990	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.1
1991	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
1992	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.1
1993	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
1994	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0
1995	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0
1996	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2

NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table S3.2—Standard errors for table 3.2: Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had threatened to injure, but had not injured, them at school during the past 12 months, by use of a weapon and sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Threatened with a weapon			Threatened by unarmed person		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
1977	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
1978	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
1979	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
1980	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
1981	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.1
1982	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1
1983	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
1984	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2
1985	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
1986	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2
1987	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2
1988	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.2
1989	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3
1990	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.4
1991	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5
1992	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.4
1993	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.3
1994	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.3
1995	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.4
1996	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.4

NOTE: Examples of weapons are knives, guns, and clubs. "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table S4.1—Standard errors for table 4.1: Percentage and number of students in grades 6 to 12 who reported being bullied at school during the current school year, by urbanicity and selected student characteristics: 1993

Student characteristics	Percent				Number			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	112,879.5	73,439.4	45,714.9	54,894.1
Sex								
Male	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.2	89,796.9	67,888.7	36,170.2	35,357.1
Female	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.4	66,228.0	46,330.3	30,825.4	37,043.7
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	89,093.7	59,818.6	38,334.8	56,398.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0.9	1.0	7.6	2.6	35,345.4	30,042.5	17,905.8	12,769.4
Hispanic	0.8	1.0	2.8	1.9	21,782.9	20,747.9	10,154.9	4,108.6
Other, non-Hispanic	2.7	2.5	—	—	17,331.0	13,491.8	—	—
Grade level								
Grade 6	1.5	1.5	6.6	1.9	58,077.6	42,528.5	19,136.2	23,967.9
Grade 7	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.4	38,963.4	29,996.7	15,359.2	20,482.4
Grade 8	1.0	1.0	3.3	2.4	34,745.2	24,110.6	16,567.7	17,281.8
Grade 9	1.1	1.1	4.5	2.8	37,784.5	21,734.7	23,899.5	25,220.9
Grade 10	1.0	1.6	2.9	2.2	33,053.8	31,264.3	17,756.9	19,918.4
Grade 11	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.9	26,670.8	18,497.5	9,934.5	14,823.6
Grade 12	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	25,939.3	17,794.8	5,365.5	18,472.8
Region								
Northeast	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.2	51,253.3	49,360.6	12,879.7	25,830.6
South	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.1	50,821.5	35,704.9	26,118.0	32,140.1
Midwest	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.0	63,964.4	34,969.5	24,902.5	32,051.4
West	1.0	0.8	2.5	5.5	51,294.7	32,471.6	27,171.7	25,703.1

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Bullying was described as students picking on others a lot or making other students do things like give them money. "At school" means in school, at school activities during the day, or on the way to or from school. Population size is 24,060,000 students in grades 6 to 12.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Household Education Survey, 1993.

Table S5.1—Standard errors for table 5.1: Percentage of 12th graders who reported that something of theirs had been stolen at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Total	Male	Female
1976	1.2	1.7	1.5
1977	1.2	1.6	1.5
1978	1.2	1.7	1.4
1979	1.2	1.7	1.5
1980	1.2	1.7	1.5
1981	1.2	1.6	1.5
1982	1.2	1.6	1.5
1983	1.2	1.7	1.6
1984	1.2	1.7	1.6
1985	1.2	1.7	1.5
1986	1.2	1.7	1.6
1987	1.2	1.7	1.5
1988	1.2	1.6	1.6
1989	1.3	1.7	1.7
1990	1.4	1.8	1.8
1991	1.3	1.8	1.8
1992	1.3	1.9	1.7
1993	1.3	1.9	1.7
1994	1.3	1.9	1.7
1995	1.3	1.9	1.7
1996	1.4	2.0	1.9

NOTE: "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table S5.2—Standard errors for table 5.2: Percentage of 12th graders who reported that someone had deliberately damaged their property at school during the past 12 months, by sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Total	Male	Female
1976	1.1	1.6	1.3
1977	1.0	1.5	1.2
1978	1.0	1.6	1.2
1979	1.1	1.6	1.2
1980	1.1	1.6	1.3
1981	1.1	1.6	1.3
1982	1.1	1.5	1.3
1983	1.1	1.6	1.3
1984	1.1	1.6	1.3
1985	1.1	1.6	1.3
1986	1.1	1.6	1.3
1987	1.1	1.6	1.3
1988	1.1	1.5	1.3
1989	1.1	1.6	1.4
1990	1.2	1.7	1.6
1991	1.2	1.7	1.5
1992	1.2	1.8	1.4
1993	1.2	1.7	1.5
1994	1.2	1.8	1.4
1995	1.2	1.8	1.5
1996	1.3	1.9	1.5

NOTE: "At school" means inside or outside the school building or on a school bus. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table S6.1—Standard errors for table 6.1: Percentage of public schools reporting one or more criminal incidents to police, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents and no serious violent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.2	0.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	4.0	3.2	3.7	4.1
Instructional level															
Elementary school	3.2	5.3	4.9	6.1	6.2	1.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.2	5.5	4.7	6.0	6.1
Middle school	2.3	2.8	4.5	4.8	7.2	1.9	4.1	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.8	3.9	5.4	4.8	7.0
High school	2.4	3.0	5.1	4.2	4.9	2.1	3.4	5.7	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.9	6.0	5.2	5.2
Region															
Northeast	4.4	10.4	7.2	8.3	11.8	1.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	4.4	4.7	10.0	7.1	8.4	11.6
Southeast	3.8	7.6	9.0	8.2	7.2	1.6	5.0	4.8	2.0	2.3	3.9	7.4	8.9	7.8	7.1
Central	4.5	6.9	8.1	7.7	7.4	2.2	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.6	4.1	6.2	7.4	6.9	6.8
West	3.5	5.7	6.9	6.9	7.8	1.4	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	6.9	6.5	7.2	7.8
School enrollment															
Less than 300	4.9	—	—	10.1	6.0	1.4	—	—	5.6	1.2	4.4	—	—	9.2	5.9
300–999	2.2	4.1	3.5	3.7	5.2	1.2	2.6	2.2	0.8	3.2	2.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	5.3
1,000 or more	2.3	2.9	3.7	8.2	—	2.4	4.3	4.3	5.7	—	3.2	5.1	5.0	9.0	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	3.7	—	8.1	6.2	5.4	1.3	—	3.0	1.3	2.2	3.5	—	8.2	6.1	5.1
5–19 percent	3.8	7.6	6.2	7.1	10.4	2.1	5.3	3.3	5.1	2.9	3.6	8.3	5.9	6.8	9.6
20–49 percent	3.6	6.8	7.5	8.0	9.2	1.6	4.4	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.6	6.3	7.5	8.6	9.0
50 percent or more	3.2	4.7	7.0	8.5	10.2	1.8	2.5	4.7	2.6	5.4	3.9	4.9	7.8	8.8	10.6
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	3.3	8.8	6.1	7.0	9.2	1.5	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.2	8.4	5.9	6.6	8.9
21–34 percent	4.3	10.3	8.6	7.7	7.0	2.0	5.6	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.3	9.8	9.0	7.2	6.5
35–49 percent	5.0	8.6	12.4	9.6	7.8	2.3	8.9	5.3	1.8	3.3	5.0	10.7	11.8	9.5	7.9
50–74 percent	4.1	7.8	9.4	9.0	8.8	1.4	5.0	4.9	1.5	1.6	4.5	7.3	9.7	9.3	9.0
75 percent or more	4.7	6.7	—	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	—	—	4.7	6.5	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S6.2—Standard errors for table 6.2: Number of public schools reporting one or more criminal incidents to police, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents and no serious violent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	1,683.8	719.4	617.3	788.9	911.2	593.4	360.2	336.3	281.8	313.5	1,711.5	783.2	652.4	763.8	880.8
Instructional level															
Elementary school	1,531.1	702.0	613.4	696.7	736.8	516.9	295.6	213.0	43.0	264.2	1,509.1	732.9	587.2	675.4	703.3
Middle school	337.3	97.2	189.5	224.3	247.5	255.3	127.3	184.9	113.9	150.0	409.1	120.6	194.8	227.9	233.4
High school	424.5	92.8	145.9	242.8	327.1	311.9	79.0	160.9	136.1	160.3	511.5	104.2	172.8	273.1	352.2
Region															
Northeast	846.8	315.0	480.7	447.6	334.7	153.9	65.2	118.9	61.7	85.3	872.2	311.3	483.2	449.9	331.5
Southeast	768.8	411.6	388.7	482.6	423.8	259.3	172.0	157.3	101.3	111.3	801.2	377.0	369.5	452.6	410.4
Central	1,202.2	421.2	499.8	498.5	633.1	497.5	207.9	220.9	230.2	286.3	1,072.5	388.3	437.2	413.2	567.9
West	1,005.2	532.3	514.7	459.1	491.9	307.6	240.4	181.9	148.9	152.7	1,040.0	549.9	483.8	445.9	491.1
School enrollment															
Less than 300	1,081.4	—	—	549.0	734.6	291.7	—	—	262.8	141.9	980.5	—	—	488.7	723.7
300–999	1,172.9	566.4	552.0	626.0	488.6	573.0	350.3	317.0	115.8	290.0	1,294.5	597.7	553.0	600.8	498.6
1,000 or more	272.2	199.9	144.1	142.5	—	163.7	94.5	120.8	73.0	—	302.7	219.7	154.0	146.6	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	944.4	—	359.6	530.3	667.4	312.8	—	107.1	96.0	260.3	922.6	—	362.1	530.8	618.0
5–19 percent	831.3	376.5	500.8	400.7	374.1	370.2	194.7	214.2	241.4	88.9	765.4	348.3	444.1	344.8	349.0
20–49 percent	821.4	386.0	474.6	364.4	418.4	278.3	207.9	156.0	85.2	155.5	785.6	351.7	467.2	364.5	393.5
50 percent or more	879.5	473.6	342.3	393.8	338.5	273.1	187.2	185.8	74.4	105.1	934.7	504.3	326.8	393.0	346.2
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	733.3	242.4	521.4	391.5	402.1	263.9	80.0	182.9	104.2	107.1	741.4	239.2	501.6	386.6	396.8
21–34 percent	908.9	280.9	508.8	463.3	399.5	363.7	132.1	143.2	233.5	248.7	840.3	270.8	503.0	384.8	367.0
35–49 percent	729.9	344.5	321.5	348.7	469.9	300.8	245.0	131.0	56.9	158.7	707.0	263.4	311.2	351.9	457.4
50–74 percent	990.2	434.8	403.3	571.0	506.2	236.6	182.9	155.0	66.2	70.6	968.3	382.1	393.6	573.3	504.0
75 percent or more	775.9	481.7	—	—	—	223.1	91.5	—	—	—	742.9	487.1	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S6.3—Standard errors for table 6.3: Number of criminal incidents occurring in public schools reported to police, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	27,563.3	17,185.7	16,044.3	9,224.4	8,853.1	3,286.9	2,627.4	980.1	1,336.3	731.8	26,020.7	14,932.0	15,679.1	8,938.1	8,525.8
Instructional level															
Elementary school	10,889.3	2,861.0	8,988.4	5,844.1	3,461.3	777.8	585.0	213.0	226.9	403.1	10,961.9	2,684.9	8,985.6	5,826.3	3,440.1
Middle school	15,619.0	14,809.8	8,350.3	4,420.5	2,980.8	2,443.9	2,452.4	420.4	135.2	340.9	13,792.1	12,506.3	8,209.1	4,390.6	2,890.8
High school	14,922.6	5,562.6	9,420.6	6,713.4	6,605.7	1,820.3	749.0	849.1	1,267.4	559.7	14,272.1	5,297.1	8,804.2	6,315.9	6,401.2
Region															
Northeast	12,486.6	3,828.3	9,631.9	3,874.4	2,943.9	625.3	552.7	218.0	294.0	170.2	12,267.6	3,611.8	9,614.3	3,862.7	2,901.8
Southeast	12,035.0	3,849.4	11,720.2	4,099.2	3,987.8	1,063.6	534.4	838.7	112.9	329.9	11,430.4	3,562.8	11,085.3	4,030.5	3,844.7
Central	15,182.2	12,597.7	4,314.4	4,482.3	5,484.1	2,517.2	2,421.4	420.6	284.7	666.3	13,353.1	10,336.2	4,193.5	4,421.4	5,108.3
West	12,204.6	7,493.0	7,049.4	8,874.8	4,318.9	1,420.7	725.8	386.4	1,287.5	232.6	12,056.8	7,219.6	6,963.3	8,423.4	4,273.1
School enrollment															
Less than 300	7,851.1	—	—	5,312.3	4,844.6	1,320.8	—	—	1,301.0	315.5	7,147.1	—	—	4,345.0	4,700.2
300–999	16,699.8	13,518.9	6,578.9	6,903.6	6,291.0	2,759.3	2,455.4	404.9	314.7	657.8	15,021.9	11,312.8	6,405.2	6,860.4	6,053.7
1,000 or more	17,836.9	6,696.7	14,758.3	5,658.9	—	1,230.1	776.7	910.2	227.2	—	17,283.8	6,360.8	14,353.0	5,636.9	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	8,584.2	—	3,325.8	4,300.3	6,342.4	439.7	—	107.1	96.0	395.9	8,481.4	—	3,328.5	4,278.4	6,242.7
5–19 percent	10,227.4	3,203.6	6,569.1	6,207.8	2,701.5	1,401.2	368.7	301.7	1,248.1	98.4	9,658.2	3,087.8	6,399.0	5,587.6	2,677.2
20–49 percent	14,077.2	6,124.0	10,172.2	5,965.2	3,343.3	915.3	600.8	537.2	326.4	297.1	13,590.5	5,869.9	10,013.2	5,880.5	3,139.3
50 percent or more	21,852.9	16,422.5	10,916.0	4,832.2	4,273.3	2,849.6	2,532.5	851.0	90.1	560.3	19,956.9	14,127.3	10,360.7	4,821.1	3,922.5
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	9,861.0	3,355.6	6,037.5	4,932.4	3,895.4	575.3	349.6	360.1	242.1	184.9	9,782.0	3,204.0	5,969.1	4,891.8	3,894.1
21–34 percent	11,631.7	3,303.3	9,243.6	4,649.9	3,415.8	1,063.6	593.4	830.4	239.0	370.1	10,964.7	3,029.0	8,507.1	4,560.3	3,396.0
35–49 percent	11,428.3	5,130.5	8,641.2	3,273.0	4,277.1	751.3	671.2	148.3	303.4	274.2	11,182.0	4,902.1	8,642.9	3,178.7	4,180.1
50–74 percent	16,071.1	14,035.8	6,322.2	4,709.5	3,190.9	2,462.0	2,465.8	348.4	83.8	70.6	14,284.7	11,756.0	6,109.8	4,708.8	3,188.3
75 percent or more	10,615.2	5,005.5	—	—	—	1,341.4	503.7	—	—	—	10,108.6	4,739.2	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S6.4—Standard errors for table 6.4: Number of criminal incidents reported to police per 1,000 public school students, by seriousness of the incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Any incidents					Serious violent incidents					Less serious violent or nonviolent incidents				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2
Instructional level															
Elementary school	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.9
Middle school	1.8	5.9	3.2	2.0	2.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	5.0	3.2	2.0	2.7
High school	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.3	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.9
Region															
Northeast	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.7
Southeast	1.2	1.4	4.7	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	4.5	1.3	1.5
Central	1.5	5.3	1.4	1.7	2.4	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.4	1.4	1.7	2.3
West	0.9	1.3	1.6	3.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.1
School enrollment															
Less than 300	1.9	—	—	6.2	2.4	0.3	—	—	1.5	0.2	1.7	—	—	5.1	2.3
300–999	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.3
1,000 or more	1.7	1.6	3.6	—	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	1.6	1.5	3.5	3.2	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	0.9	—	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	—	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	—	1.5	1.2	1.7
5–19 percent	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.9
20–49 percent	1.3	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.6	2.0
50 percent or more	1.8	2.6	3.8	2.4	5.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.3	3.7	2.4	5.2
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.6
21–34 percent	1.3	1.7	3.5	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.8
35–49 percent	1.8	2.7	5.8	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.6	5.8	2.2	2.3
50–74 percent	1.9	4.8	3.2	1.6	2.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	4.0	3.1	1.6	2.7
75 percent or more	1.5	1.4	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	1.4	1.3	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Serious violent crimes include murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Less serious violent or nonviolent crimes include physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft/larceny, and vandalism. Any incidents refer to any of the crimes listed. Not included are any crimes not listed here and any crimes not reported to police. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 42,336,819 public school students. Values of 0.0 are less than 0.05.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.1—Standard errors for table 7.1: Percentage of public schools reporting one or more incidents of serious violent crime to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Instructional level															
Elementary school	0.5	1.1	0.9	†	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.4	†	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.4	†	0.9
Middle school	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.5	2.4	1.2	3.2	3.4	2.3	4.0	0.9	3.2	2.6	†	1.2
High school	1.3	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.7	4.3	2.8	1.7	1.0	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.0
Region															
Northeast	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.9	3.6	0.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.1
Southeast	0.9	1.4	4.2	1.4	0.6	1.3	4.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.1
Central	1.0	3.7	1.3	†	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.6	1.1	2.7	0.8	3.0	1.9	†	1.3
West	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	0.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	0.6	—	—	1.5	0.9	0.9	—	—	3.0	0.8	0.4	—	—	1.5	†
300–999	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.6	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.3
1,000 or more	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	—	2.0	3.2	3.9	4.4	—	1.8	3.4	3.3	2.3	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	0.8	—	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	—	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.5	—	1.7	0.5	0.9
5–19 percent	1.2	4.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	0.8	3.5	0.7	1.5	0.8
20–49 percent	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.6	4.1	2.8	1.9	3.1	0.8	2.7	0.8	1.0	†
50 percent or more	1.0	0.8	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.9	1.3	4.7	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.1	2.8
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.3	†	0.6
21–34 percent	1.0	2.3	2.3	†	2.8	1.3	5.1	2.9	1.1	3.3	0.7	2.6	1.1	0.7	1.9
35–49 percent	1.7	7.4	4.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	7.4	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.1	5.3	1.6	1.1	†
50–74 percent	0.4	1.3	1.5	†	†	1.3	3.8	4.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	3.6	2.0	0.7	†
75 percent or more	0.9	1.0	—	—	—	1.4	1.3	—	—	—	1.2	1.4	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.2—Standard errors for table 7.2: Percentage of public schools reporting one or more less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.3	1.6	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.7
Instructional level															
Elementary school	1.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.0	3.5	3.4	5.2	4.2	2.3	4.3	4.3	5.5	5.0
Middle school	2.3	3.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	2.5	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.8	7.1
High school	2.9	4.0	6.1	5.3	4.5	3.1	4.4	6.2	5.5	5.1	2.7	3.6	6.1	5.9	5.4
Region															
Northeast	2.3	4.6	4.6	5.4	7.1	3.3	8.5	4.7	7.1	6.8	3.6	9.4	5.8	9.2	11.6
Southeast	2.7	6.5	7.4	5.9	4.3	3.6	5.2	8.5	7.2	6.7	3.1	5.7	8.3	6.5	6.9
Central	2.6	6.0	6.5	6.1	4.4	2.7	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.2	3.6	6.6	5.8	5.3	6.3
West	3.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	5.7	3.0	5.1	6.8	6.6	7.2	3.5	4.9	6.9	7.0	6.8
School enrollment															
Less than 300	2.9	—	—	4.6	4.1	3.1	—	—	7.6	4.6	3.9	—	—	8.2	5.2
300–999	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.1	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.8
1,000 or more	3.0	4.8	6.0	8.9	—	3.2	3.8	5.6	9.2	—	3.3	5.1	5.5	8.8	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	2.4	—	7.0	4.1	3.7	2.8	—	5.5	5.6	4.2	3.3	—	6.7	5.6	4.5
5–19 percent	3.0	4.9	5.7	5.7	7.8	3.1	4.8	5.0	6.7	7.7	3.0	7.0	5.5	6.9	10.3
20–49 percent	2.9	6.7	5.7	6.7	5.5	3.3	5.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	3.5	5.8	6.1	8.3	8.1
50 percent or more	3.1	3.5	7.5	8.4	10.1	3.5	4.4	7.8	9.3	11.4	3.3	4.4	7.2	9.3	10.6
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	2.5	5.8	4.1	5.3	6.0	2.7	5.4	4.3	6.2	6.0	3.6	8.4	5.8	7.2	9.0
21–34 percent	2.9	7.6	7.5	5.2	5.9	2.9	8.4	4.8	6.1	3.9	4.0	9.6	8.1	7.1	4.9
35–49 percent	3.4	9.4	7.8	7.8	5.0	4.8	9.7	10.2	7.5	6.8	4.4	9.5	7.9	8.4	7.3
50–74 percent	3.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.6	3.6	6.4	7.4	8.6	7.3	3.6	5.7	10.6	9.1	8.3
75 percent or more	3.0	4.5	—	—	—	3.9	5.5	—	—	—	3.9	5.8	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.3—Standard errors for table 7.3: Number of public schools reporting one or more incidents of serious violent crime to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	371.5	175.0	186.3	106.3	187.1	365.1	285.3	229.4	170.7	252.0	306.5	234.4	127.8	87.9	122.6
Instructional level															
Elementary school	229.4	21.5	17.3	†	24.8	383.0	245.1	178.4	†	204.4	197.7	167.5	8.0	†	16.6
Middle school	169.1	66.0	104.5	67.0	71.9	170.4	98.4	123.6	100.4	121.7	128.7	96.5	90.7	†	35.9
High school	197.5	71.2	106.9	85.7	102.4	235.3	66.5	119.6	116.4	102.9	151.7	84.1	73.5	87.9	59.8
Region															
Northeast	88.2	40.4	66.9	5.2	42.9	136.2	59.5	94.5	5.2	73.8	80.7	54.2	56.7	5.2	46.5
Southeast	155.3	47.5	137.3	71.6	4.3	210.1	173.6	63.9	67.0	78.2	105.1	62.0	49.2	5.2	7.6
Central	231.3	166.5	11.0	†	165.7	304.2	78.1	181.5	55.7	215.4	185.6	130.2	93.3	†	16.6
West	176.7	61.6	102.4	74.6	12.8	281.8	210.3	158.2	147.4	129.0	174.4	157.5	80.7	73.9	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	129.2	—	—	10.2	108.6	174.1	—	—	139.7	94.8	74.9	—	—	10.2	†
300–999	317.8	165.5	170.0	75.6	158.8	377.7	268.9	219.3	90.0	223.6	261.8	196.8	86.6	50.9	122.6
1,000 or more	119.7	70.6	72.9	42.0	—	137.9	85.6	105.7	57.7	—	122.3	93.6	89.2	4.8	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	188.2	—	70.5	46.6	164.6	211.5	—	11.0	80.6	198.4	125.8	—	11.0	5.2	107.0
5–19 percent	215.8	143.3	107.1	10.2	39.6	207.3	47.0	176.9	99.3	79.1	142.7	122.7	40.9	10.2	3.7
20–49 percent	125.8	73.1	56.6	44.0	90.9	265.6	198.1	147.3	73.0	117.2	144.5	135.5	42.3	5.2	†
50 percent or more	169.5	66.6	133.7	8.9	4.3	208.0	179.0	99.7	5.2	93.9	180.8	112.2	96.0	4.8	57.5
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	147.7	37.4	109.3	46.6	73.8	198.7	64.8	122.9	97.6	75.8	95.8	42.1	14.3	†	3.7
21–34 percent	176.4	50.7	89.6	†	153.2	232.4	124.5	108.1	56.6	184.0	123.7	61.2	43.3	5.2	107.0
35–49 percent	214.7	163.8	116.6	44.0	90.9	219.6	184.9	4.1	4.6	135.3	135.9	125.3	40.9	5.2	†
50–74 percent	64.7	48.9	48.2	†	†	213.3	139.5	151.3	8.9	70.6	151.2	142.2	59.8	4.8	†
75 percent or more	104.3	54.3	—	—	—	174.3	67.3	—	—	—	150.5	77.6	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.4—Standard errors for table 7.4: Number of public schools reporting one or more less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	932.4	417.3	521.1	452.7	556.1	1,200.8	462.5	465.2	680.9	700.4	1,326.3	561.7	559.9	696.4	804.4
Instructional level															
Elementary school	817.3	388.6	447.2	373.9	404.8	983.2	434.0	425.0	593.8	491.6	1,104.8	527.6	527.8	620.4	597.3
Middle school	343.7	100.7	170.4	211.4	214.3	350.7	129.9	189.4	222.9	172.2	396.1	123.0	197.1	213.2	221.0
High school	463.2	116.6	175.3	246.0	280.6	519.0	98.7	175.0	256.7	324.4	452.0	91.6	165.3	255.1	342.9
Region															
Northeast	383.4	93.1	271.7	213.1	164.4	493.5	239.3	262.1	324.3	169.8	649.2	282.8	338.4	450.6	284.5
Southeast	443.3	259.0	237.3	304.3	213.4	662.3	212.5	300.3	396.8	361.2	543.9	296.0	305.8	299.9	359.9
Central	705.1	268.4	353.4	356.7	351.7	616.0	259.2	261.0	348.4	400.5	904.1	367.7	313.7	298.4	542.9
West	681.6	332.9	335.8	331.6	312.9	679.8	402.5	361.0	361.6	429.9	834.6	447.7	438.0	453.7	395.8
School enrollment															
Less than 300	616.4	—	—	227.0	488.3	653.7	—	—	359.9	541.4	846.1	—	—	395.6	635.8
300–999	737.3	405.8	426.9	439.2	279.4	954.6	432.3	432.3	595.6	381.6	874.4	527.9	535.1	520.3	449.8
1,000 or more	228.1	130.0	178.3	140.9	—	287.1	194.2	178.4	140.1	—	281.7	157.5	173.6	144.8	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	603.2	—	273.2	346.4	444.7	629.0	—	209.5	432.8	490.4	855.1	—	296.8	454.6	529.5
5–19 percent	593.0	166.5	361.5	242.7	260.9	580.9	161.3	319.4	292.7	260.6	707.8	339.6	411.0	343.3	359.4
20–49 percent	574.7	325.1	311.2	265.7	205.2	659.4	275.0	400.0	289.0	276.8	679.7	334.4	344.7	318.6	339.2
50 percent or more	575.5	282.4	263.1	265.7	190.6	713.6	407.8	262.5	316.0	280.3	859.8	409.0	296.9	366.2	262.9
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	462.0	126.1	303.2	263.3	247.1	583.0	100.1	329.2	324.5	251.3	714.2	234.7	445.4	330.4	398.9
21–34 percent	533.9	145.5	320.3	226.9	337.7	511.0	195.5	204.5	304.6	212.8	704.5	279.5	408.4	391.1	253.0
35–49 percent	458.5	267.0	180.3	247.4	248.7	617.4	285.7	259.0	254.5	376.4	621.7	329.8	189.0	257.0	400.1
50–74 percent	612.4	271.3	269.0	285.3	302.2	703.3	216.5	277.6	438.7	358.0	760.9	261.9	373.2	504.7	420.7
75 percent or more	380.4	277.1	—	—	—	588.5	353.5	—	—	—	659.1	408.2	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.5—Standard errors for table 7.5: Number of serious violent criminal incidents occurring in public schools reported to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	676.2	439.5	294.2	117.2	364.6	1,882.1	1,518.8	371.8	964.1	586.9	1,538.6	1,192.8	623.8	355.8	291.1
Instructional level															
Elementary school	417.6	281.7	114.7	†	298.8	555.3	447.9	178.4	†	269.3	197.7	167.5	52.7	†	103.2
Middle school	364.5	171.5	236.0	67.0	137.4	1,440.2	1,448.5	215.7	113.3	286.0	1,021.1	1,025.1	119.4	†	71.8
High school	335.0	235.4	148.1	99.4	185.8	1,078.6	295.7	306.9	907.8	414.3	886.7	471.2	598.0	355.8	265.7
Region															
Northeast	136.0	83.4	93.6	36.4	67.9	260.2	192.5	155.5	36.4	90.0	399.7	300.3	90.8	291.1	93.0
Southeast	329.9	214.5	224.2	87.7	153.1	422.9	341.0	239.8	67.0	78.2	660.9	123.6	546.9	36.4	259.8
Central	475.4	364.9	61.1	†	326.1	1,577.1	1,462.6	214.5	185.2	561.0	1,010.5	970.2	324.2	†	103.2
West	337.2	165.7	184.1	74.6	86.2	995.6	368.5	258.8	949.6	218.9	471.4	443.1	116.3	211.9	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	173.0	—	—	68.2	159.2	978.0	—	—	946.2	277.9	206.3	—	—	204.5	†
300–999	573.5	362.7	254.1	75.6	336.7	1,569.9	1,491.1	231.0	104.0	480.1	1,249.0	979.3	116.8	292.6	291.1
1,000 or more	313.1	250.7	153.4	66.6	—	515.0	375.4	325.4	216.2	—	770.0	466.0	595.8	60.2	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	341.1	—	70.5	46.6	329.1	230.4	—	61.1	80.5	220.0	135.4	—	61.1	36.4	118.9
5–19 percent	332.9	283.4	140.3	68.2	39.6	972.6	204.7	245.7	900.0	79.1	247.8	134.2	70.9	204.5	51.4
20–49 percent	317.6	209.5	194.9	68.3	174.2	477.9	386.8	225.1	136.8	212.6	498.4	239.9	259.0	291.1	†
50 percent or more	258.8	174.6	187.1	59.6	30.6	1,512.1	1,475.3	265.4	36.4	477.5	1,433.6	1,107.0	554.3	60.2	263.8
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	238.8	136.7	142.8	46.6	138.3	321.0	111.7	129.1	241.1	117.1	339.7	138.8	317.4	†	51.4
21–34 percent	364.6	110.7	162.0	†	303.7	484.9	344.1	309.5	78.5	190.2	607.6	297.0	541.1	36.4	118.9
35–49 percent	411.1	363.0	116.6	68.3	174.2	455.0	416.1	25.7	31.9	222.1	355.2	197.7	70.9	291.1	†
50–74 percent	218.0	147.4	169.9	†	†	1,462.7	1,461.4	210.1	59.6	70.6	1,017.9	1,020.1	96.3	60.2	†
75 percent or more	151.2	113.5	—	—	—	976.3	169.1	—	—	—	519.9	368.4	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.6—Standard errors for table 7.6: Number of less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents occurring in public schools reported to police, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	17,027.2	9,217.4	11,539.7	5,769.2	4,298.4	8,401.5	4,188.1	4,134.4	3,548.2	3,591.4	5,575.4	3,381.5	3,505.4	2,779.6	2,654.6
Instructional level															
Elementary school	6,995.5	833.9	5,253.7	4,709.7	1,638.4	3,393.7	1,257.3	2,814.4	1,108.3	1,060.4	4,207.5	1,790.7	2,998.9	2,163.8	1,314.8
Middle school	10,429.0	8,857.1	6,454.2	2,356.7	1,495.2	3,372.9	2,508.2	1,697.9	1,564.3	1,160.3	2,282.8	1,650.1	654.2	1,468.2	1,079.9
High school	9,363.6	2,425.7	7,339.0	3,423.0	3,611.8	5,663.4	2,788.8	2,469.4	3,122.8	2,659.4	2,872.2	1,734.1	1,397.5	1,467.8	1,677.3
Region															
Northeast	6,821.3	2,090.0	6,060.0	1,121.6	1,446.7	4,827.2	974.7	3,005.6	1,567.0	1,509.4	2,380.2	1,049.1	1,168.2	2,058.1	480.0
Southeast	8,802.5	1,845.7	9,205.8	2,879.7	2,401.9	3,148.9	1,630.3	1,687.0	1,301.8	1,285.0	1,843.7	1,088.1	1,210.9	874.4	1,010.5
Central	10,026.4	8,157.5	2,883.3	2,388.0	2,927.9	2,796.0	1,941.3	1,101.1	1,334.1	1,918.1	2,688.6	913.2	731.9	1,118.3	1,792.4
West	7,301.5	3,432.5	3,073.0	5,610.3	1,959.0	4,967.1	2,884.2	2,706.2	3,159.2	1,699.2	4,397.2	2,874.4	3,115.6	2,104.9	1,471.9
School enrollment															
Less than 300	3,703.0	—	—	2,441.9	2,227.4	2,272.2	—	—	1,087.1	1,722.5	2,448.2	—	—	1,585.3	1,794.7
300–999	10,727.4	8,206.7	4,904.4	4,923.1	3,560.4	4,446.7	2,335.1	1,463.6	2,380.5	2,623.2	4,139.2	2,236.8	1,878.8	2,328.9	1,659.8
1,000 or more	11,517.3	2,947.2	10,340.7	3,220.5	—	5,285.3	2,990.1	3,825.0	2,526.0	—	3,605.3	2,055.1	3,072.1	1,128.4	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	3,250.6	—	1,208.4	2,046.5	2,528.3	3,618.5	—	1,662.8	1,553.1	2,777.6	2,774.5	—	816.3	1,647.7	1,797.1
5–19 percent	5,121.9	1,593.3	3,778.7	2,331.5	1,556.2	4,518.3	1,550.7	2,535.3	2,517.1	1,223.0	2,867.9	636.1	1,567.3	1,783.5	771.4
20–49 percent	9,327.9	3,261.3	6,970.6	5,132.0	1,948.8	4,048.0	2,291.9	2,936.0	728.7	1,060.9	2,224.1	1,379.4	923.3	972.5	768.7
50 percent or more	13,700.5	8,837.5	8,307.6	3,035.6	2,821.0	4,588.2	3,537.7	1,394.3	1,381.8	1,031.6	5,170.3	3,013.4	2,980.9	1,827.3	1,344.6
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	5,546.4	1,569.4	3,587.2	2,887.0	1,739.5	3,939.2	1,680.2	2,062.4	1,979.7	1,700.2	2,333.4	647.0	1,368.2	1,107.2	985.6
21–34 percent	7,726.4	1,562.9	7,015.3	1,531.6	1,794.6	4,360.8	1,328.2	2,068.0	2,548.8	1,693.3	2,328.5	942.7	1,155.4	1,691.1	928.5
35–49 percent	6,977.9	2,892.4	5,598.0	2,152.3	2,297.3	3,783.6	1,917.0	2,676.6	1,127.8	1,414.3	1,967.0	1,126.8	634.4	869.1	1,248.4
50–74 percent	9,866.4	8,364.4	4,684.0	2,687.4	1,509.1	3,403.1	2,833.5	1,472.6	1,350.7	1,071.7	2,562.2	2,012.7	794.0	1,616.8	1,306.7
75 percent or more	5,943.4	2,394.8	—	—	—	2,703.4	1,508.6	—	—	—	4,307.5	2,105.6	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.7—Standard errors for table 7.7: Number of serious violent criminal incidents reported to police per 1,000 public school students, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Rape or other type of sexual battery					Physical attack or fight with a weapon					Robbery				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Instructional level															
Elementary school	0.0	0.0	0.0	†	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	†	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	†	0.0
Middle school	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	†	0.1
High school	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Region															
Northeast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Southeast	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Central	0.0	0.1	0.0	†	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	†	0.0
West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	†
School enrollment															
Less than 300	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	1.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	†
300–999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
1,000 or more	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–19 percent	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
20–49 percent	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	†
50 percent or more	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	†	0.0
21–34 percent	0.0	0.1	0.1	†	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
35–49 percent	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	†
50–74 percent	0.0	0.1	0.1	†	†	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	†
75 percent or more	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.2	0.0	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some schools with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 42,336,819 public school students. Values of 0.0 are less than 0.05.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S7.8—Standard errors for table 7.8: Number of less serious violent or nonviolent criminal incidents reported to police per 1,000 public school students, by type of incident, urbanicity, and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Physical attack or fight without a weapon					Theft or larceny					Vandalism				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Instructional level															
Elementary school	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Middle school	1.2	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0
High school	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Region															
Northeast	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4
Southeast	0.9	0.7	3.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Central	1.0	3.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8
West	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
School enrollment															
Less than 300	0.9	—	—	2.8	1.1	0.6	—	—	1.3	0.9	0.6	—	—	1.9	0.9
300–999	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
1,000 or more	1.1	0.8	2.6	1.8	—	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	—	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	—
Minority enrollment															
Less than 5 percent	0.3	—	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	—	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	—	0.3	0.5	0.5
5–19 percent	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
20–49 percent	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
50 percent or more	1.2	1.4	3.0	1.7	3.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.9
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility															
Less than 20 percent	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
21–34 percent	0.9	0.8	2.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
35–49 percent	1.1	1.8	3.7	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
50–74 percent	1.2	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2
75 percent or more	0.9	0.7	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—

—Fewer than 30 sample cases.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, sharp-edged or pointed objects, baseball bats, frying pans, sticks, rocks, and bottles. Schools were asked to report crimes that took place in school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, and at places holding school-sponsored events. Population size is 42,336,819 public school students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S9.1—Standard errors for table 9.1: Number of nonfatal crimes against teachers and average annual number of crimes per 1,000 teachers at school, by type of crime and selected teacher characteristics: Aggregated from 1992 to 1996[1]

	Total crimes from 1992 to 1996				Average annual number of crimes per 1,000 teachers			
Teacher characteristics	Total[2]	Theft	Violent[3]	Serious violent[4]	Total[2]	Theft	Violent[3]	Serious violent[4]
Total	106,310.3	80,152.8	62,672.9	22,121.9	4.7	3.7	2.9	1.1
Instructional level								
Elementary	61,978.5	50,390.5	33,067.1	16,019.7	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.4
Middle/Junior high	50,842.8	32,096.6	37,656.7	9,539.5[5]	11.1	7.4	8.8	2.3[5]
Senior high	58,792.5	46,967.7	32,612.7	11,137.2[5]	9.2	7.6	5.5	1.9[5]
Sex								
Male	52,630.4	36,870.8	35,459.0	12,148.8	9.1	6.6	6.5	2.3
Female	87,793.0	68,601.3	49,440.7	18,163.0	5.0	4.0	3.1	1.2
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	97,946.9	73,780.5	58,140.8	20,031.1	5.0	3.9	3.2	1.1
Black, non-Hispanic	27,613.9	22,440.5	15,370.2	8,218.1[5]	13.2	11.0	7.4	4.1[5]
Hispanic	16,334.7	13,505.2	8,917.1[5]	†	17.2	14.4	9.7[5]	†
Other, non-Hispanic	11,555.4[5]	5,629.8[5]	10,012.7[5]	3,448.1[5]	38.8[5]	19.8[5]	34.4[5]	12.3[5]
Urbanicity of school[6]								
Urban	77,797.4	58,414.9	47,083.3	16,670.0	7.3	5.7	4.8	1.7
Suburban	47,278.0	37,227.8	27,264.5	10,096.9[5]	6.8	5.5	4.1	1.5[5]
Rural	34,963.7	26,412.7	21,833.3	7,840.7[5]	8.5	6.5	5.5	2.0[5]

†No cases were reported in this cell, although the crime defined by the cell could have happened to some teachers with these characteristics if a different sample had been drawn.

[1]The data were aggregated from 1992 to 1996 due to the small number of teachers in each year's sample.

[2]Total crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and theft.

[3]Violent crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

[4]Serious violent crimes include rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, which are included in violent crime.

[5]The estimate was based on fewer than 10 cases.

[6]Teachers teaching in more than one school in different locales are not included.

NOTE: On average there were about 4.2 million teachers per year over the 5-year period for a total population size of 20,909,729 teachers. The average annual number of full-time equivalent teachers is approximately 2.9 million. The population reported here includes part-time teachers as well as other instructional and support staff. Due to rounding or missing data, details may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 to 1996.

Table S10.1—Standard errors for table 10.1: Percentage and number of teachers who reported that they were threatened with injury or that they were physically attacked by a student during the past 12 months, by urbanicity and selected teacher and school characteristics: 1993–94 school year

	Teachers threatened with injury by a student								Teachers physically attacked by a student							
	Percent				Number				Percent				Number			
Selected characteristics	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural	Total	Central city	Urban fringe/ large town	Small town/ rural
Total	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	7,044.6	4,363.2	3,837.9	3,553.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,888.0	2,226.3	2,295.8	1,920.9
Sex																
Male	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	3,867.5	2,465.8	1,720.8	1,762.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1,764.8	1,347.9	738.4	902.6
Female	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	5,531.3	3,832.3	3,297.9	2,640.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	3,836.3	2,218.5	2,172.3	1,639.3
Race–ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	6,279.7	3,871.1	3,722.1	3,397.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	3,970.1	2,156.5	2,104.4	1,937.1
Black, non-Hispanic	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1,402.3	1,192.3	625.2	497.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	858.8	831.7	531.0	307.9
Hispanic	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.9	1,835.6	1,649.6	491.6	451.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	1,263.6	1,174.7	375.1	131.7
Other, non-Hispanic	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.3	680.5	507.5	420.8	201.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	445.0	341.3	302.4	124.4
Teacher level																
Elementary	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	4,478.4	3,395.7	2,697.1	2,287.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	3,249.7	2,166.5	1,695.1	1,558.9
Secondary	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	5,379.7	2,777.4	2,793.8	2,454.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1,979.1	1,029.6	1,185.5	1,121.1
Control																
Public	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	6,958.1	4,418.3	3,454.5	3,497.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	3,685.1	2,350.7	2,131.1	1,892.6
Private	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1,095.2	607.0	986.0	478.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	852.2	500.4	662.4	416.1

NOTE: Population size is 2,940,000 teachers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993–94 (Teacher and School Questionnaires).

Table S11.1—Standard errors for table 11.1: Percentage of 12th graders who reported carrying a weapon or gun to school at least 1 day in the past 4 weeks, by sex: 1992 to 1996

Year	Carrying a weapon			Carrying a gun		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1992	0.6	1.1	0.5	—	—	—
1993	0.7	1.2	0.5	—	—	—
1994	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
1995	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2
1996	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2

—Question was not asked in the 1992 and 1993 surveys.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, and clubs. "To school" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population size is not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1992 to 1996.

Table S11.2—Standard errors for table 11.2: Percentage of students in grades 9 to 12 who reported carrying a weapon on school property at least 1 day in the past 30 days, by selected student characteristics: 1993, 1995, and 1997

Student characteristics	1993	1995*	1997*
Total	0.7	0.4	0.8
Sex			
Male	1.0	0.7	1.5
Female	0.6	0.5	0.4
Race–ethnicity			1.2
White, non-Hispanic	0.9	0.6	1.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0.8	1.1	1.0
Hispanic	1.1	1.6	1.6
Other, non-Hispanic	2.1	1.8	
Grade			
Ninth	0.7	0.8	0.9
Tenth	1.0	0.8	1.0
Eleventh	1.4	0.9	1.3
Twelfth	0.8	0.7	0.9

*Response rates do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

NOTE: Examples of weapons are guns, knives, and clubs. "On school property" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population size is not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey —Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993, 1995, and 1997.

Table S12.1—Standard errors for table 12.1: Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported fearing being attacked or harmed at school or on the way to and from school, by selected student characteristics: 1989 and 1995

	Feared attack or harm at school*								Feared attack or harm on the way to and from school*							
	1989				1995				1989				1995			
Student characteristics	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural
Total	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Sex																
Male	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Female	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
Race–ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4
Black, non-Hispanic	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.6
Hispanic	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	2.6	3.1
Other, non-Hispanic	1.7	2.6	2.4	5.3	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.7	2.1	3.1	1.3	2.9	1.5	2.9

*Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

NOTE: "At school" means in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table S13.1—Standard errors for table 13.1: Percentage and number of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that they avoided one or more places in school, by urbanicity and selected student characteristics: 1989 and 1995

	Percent								Number							
	1989				1995				1989				1995			
Student characteristics	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural
Total	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	58,524.9	35,298.7	35,688.3	29,886.0	81,361.0	57,948.0	51,936.0	50,946.0
Sex																
Male	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	42,114.0	25,141.4	25,595.9	21,977.4	56,080.0	38,611.0	31,892.0	28,788.0
Female	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	40,524.4	24,751.9	24,843.5	20,236.8	57,623.0	36,704.0	37,783.0	33,420.0
Race–ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	46,240.7	22,327.9	31,627.4	25,193.3	55,120.0	28,520.0	38,798.0	40,301.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	26,693.0	20,530.2	9,380.5	14,233.1	43,462.0	37,016.0	19,766.0	19,250.0
Hispanic	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	20,232.8	15,592.0	11,280.6	6,233.7	34,694.0	28,806.0	21,662.0	8,567.0
Other, non-Hispanic	1.5	3.1	1.9	3.2	1.6	4.3	1.6	4.0	12,442.3	9,008.7	7,560.5	4,057.9	15,970.0	13,912.0	7,979.0	5,479.0
Age																
12	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.5	25,516.0	15,519.4	14,956.5	13,640.6	31,981.0	20,047.0	23,471.0	16,140.0
13	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.7	24,979.2	13,520.2	17,929.2	10,923.7	32,415.0	18,887.0	21,310.0	19,174.0
14	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	25,185.1	15,079.4	15,441.7	12,962.5	28,140.0	17,778.0	17,773.0	14,370.0
15	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.4	22,368.5	14,959.7	12,387.4	11,083.9	30,022.0	20,736.0	16,069.0	14,522.0
16	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	20,143.3	12,715.5	11,868.3	10,150.8	26,191.0	15,889.0	18,520.0	12,365.0
17	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	19,152.7	9,990.8	12,051.8	11,028.1	23,122.0	15,444.0	15,824.0	10,646.0
18	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	13,763.0	9,039.2	6,502.4	8,086.6	18,337.0	12,702.0	10,245.0	7,419.0
19	2.6	6.2	2.8	3.5	2.6	6.9	3.8	†	6,138.2	5,084.3	2,461.8	2,401.1	8,815.0	7,083.0	5,248.0	†
Control																
Public	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	57,062.5	34,554.0	35,066.6	28,659.4	82,509.0	58,033.0	52,790.0	50,898.0
Private	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	9,365.1	5,848.5	5,932.7	4,277.2	10,487.0	7,183.0	8,230.0	2,227.0

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Places include the entrance into the school, any hallways and stairs in the school, parts of the school cafeteria, any school restrooms, and other places inside the school building. Population sizes are 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995. Due to rounding or missing cases, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table S14.1—Standard errors for table 14.1: Percentage of students ages 12 through 19 who reported that street gangs were present at school, by urbanicity and selected student characteristics: 1989 and 1995

Student characteristics	1989				1995			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.7
Sex								
Male	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.9
Female	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.9
Race–ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.5
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.8	3.5
Hispanic	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.7	5.7
Other, non-Hispanic	2.7	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	5.6	3.1	7.9
Age								
12	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.0
13	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.4	2.1
14	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.6	2.5
15	1.1	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.7	2.6
16	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	3.0	2.0	2.3
17	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.2	1.5	4.3
18	1.5	3.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	3.9	2.6	3.3
19	4.3	9.7	4.8	5.7	4.7	9.9	6.3	7.3
Control								
Public	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.8
Private	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.5

NOTE: "At school" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population size is 21,554,000 students ages 12 through 19 in 1989 and 23,933,000 in 1995.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 1989 and 1995.

Table S15.1—Standard errors for table 15.1: Percentage and number of public schools reporting that 1 or more of 17 discipline issues* was a serious problem in their school, by urbanicity and selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Percent					Number				
	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural	Total	City	Urban fringe	Town	Rural
Total	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.7	970.8	411.5	359.6	376.9	588.6
Instructional level										
Elementary school	1.6	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.5	777.7	412.3	304.3	269.6	423.5
Middle school	1.8	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.6	246.2	108.1	123.8	180.7	140.8
High school	2.5	4.1	5.8	4.9	4.6	391.6	119.1	161.8	207.8	280.6
Region										
Northeast	2.4	7.3	2.7	4.8	3.7	353.6	217.0	143.5	195.7	80.2
Southeast	2.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	409.4	216.6	174.0	266.5	248.5
Central	2.0	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.0	470.0	175.9	256.0	238.0	317.6
West	2.6	3.9	4.5	4.2	5.9	590.2	255.1	241.7	221.8	362.5
School size										
Less than 300	2.1	5.2	†	3.7	3.3	438.2	69.5	†	170.6	396.1
300–999	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.6	749.6	409.7	339.8	358.1	331.1
1,000 or more	2.9	4.6	4.7	8.6	15.8	236.2	133.0	130.8	104.6	59.3
Minority enrollment										
Less than 5 percent	1.5	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	364.4	36.2	108.9	230.1	266.2
5–19 percent	2.1	5.0	4.0	5.3	6.8	414.0	184.4	253.9	239.5	229.9
20–49 percent	3.0	4.6	4.1	3.9	8.5	485.0	205.2	215.1	141.1	343.6
50 percent or more	2.7	3.5	4.7	5.9	9.4	501.8	319.9	187.1	180.7	191.3
Free/reduced-price lunch eligibility										
Less than 20 percent	1.4	5.0	2.7	3.4	3.7	287.6	133.7	174.6	166.8	139.9
21–34 percent	2.5	7.3	5.3	4.8	3.8	417.2	175.0	191.9	246.5	201.6
35–49 percent	3.1	9.7	1.4	6.7	6.1	426.4	238.4	35.0	229.6	308.2
50–74 percent	2.5	4.0	8.1	3.6	6.8	432.0	156.0	266.3	173.3	307.4
75 percent or more	2.9	4.1	6.1	5.9	7.4	366.9	258.0	135.4	117.5	155.8

*Student tardiness, student absenteeism/class cutting, physical conflicts among students, robbery or theft of items worth over $10, vandalism of school property, student alcohol use, student drug use, sale of drugs on school grounds, student tobacco use, student possession of weapons, trespassing, verbal abuse of teachers, physical abuse of teachers, teacher absenteeism, teacher alcohol or drug use, racial tensions, and gangs.

†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

NOTE: Population size is 78,000 public schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table S16.1—Standard errors for table 16.1: Percentage of 12th graders who reported using alcohol in the past 12 months, by place and sex: 1976 to 1996

Year	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	School	Home	Party	Total	School	Home	Party	Total	School	Home	Party
1976	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.5
1977	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.4
1978	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.3
1979	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.6
1980	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.4
1981	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.3
1982	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.4
1983	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4
1984	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5
1985	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4
1986	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4
1987	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.4
1988	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4
1989	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.6
1990	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.7
1991	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.7
1992	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6
1993	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.6
1994	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.7
1995	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.7
1996	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.8

NOTE: "School" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1996.

Table S17.1—Standard errors for table 17.1: Percentage of 12th graders who reported taking illegal drugs at school in the past 12 months, by type of drug: 1976 to 1997

Year	Marijuana	LSD	Stimulants	Tranquilizers	Cocaine
1976	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
1977	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
1978	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
1979	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
1980	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
1981	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4
1982	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
1983	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
1984	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
1985	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
1986	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
1987	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
1988	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
1989	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
1990	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
1991	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
1992	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
1993	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1994	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1995	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
1996	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
1997	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2

NOTE: "School" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1997. Special tabulation provided by Monitoring the Future.

Table S17.2—Standard errors for table 17.2: Percentage of 12th graders who reported taking illegal drugs in the past 12 months, by location and type of drug: 1976 to 1997

Year	At a party					At home				
	Marijuana	LSD	Stimulants	Tranquilizers	Cocaine	Marijuana	LSD	Stimulants	Tranquilizers	Cocaine
1976	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
1977	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
1978	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
1979	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
1980	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
1981	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
1982	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
1983	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
1984	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
1985	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
1986	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
1987	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
1988	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
1989	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
1990	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1991	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
1992	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
1993	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
1994	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
1995	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
1996	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
1997	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

NOTE: "School" was not defined for the questionnaire respondent. Population sizes are not available. Response rates for this survey do not meet NCES standards. Response rates do not meet NCES standards. See table B1 for details.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Monitoring the Future Study, 1976 to 1997. Special tabulation provided by Monitoring the Future.

APPENDIX A. SCHOOL PRACTICES AND POLICIES RELATED TO SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE

Concern over school crime and violence has prompted many public schools to take various measures to reduce and prevent violence and ensure safety in schools. Such measures include adopting zero tolerance policies; requiring students to wear uniforms; employing various security measures such as requiring visitor sign-in and using metal detectors; having police or other law enforcement representatives stationed at the school; and offering students various types of violence prevention programs. Presented in this appendix are data on the implementation of such safety measures in public schools. This report does not evaluate the effectiveness of any of these efforts or strategies, and the inclusion of a strategy does not suggest that it is endorsed by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) or the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) as an effective means of reducing or preventing violence. Likewise, the omission of a possible strategy does not suggest it is rejected by NCES or BJS as a policy to reduce or prevent violence. This information, along with supporting tables, was drawn from a recent NCES report titled *Violence and Discipline Problems in U.S. Public Schools: 1996–97* (NCES 98-030). The report was based on data from the 1996–97 Fast Response Survey System (FRSS) Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence. Readers should consult that report for more detailed findings on variation by school characteristics.

Zero Tolerance Policies

- Most public schools reported having zero tolerance policies toward serious student offenses (table A1). A "zero tolerance policy" was defined as a school or district policy that mandates predetermined consequences or punishments for specific offenses. At least 9 out of 10 schools reported zero tolerance policies for firearms (94 percent) and weapons other than firearms (91 percent). Eighty-seven percent of schools had policies of zero tolerance for alcohol and 88 percent had zero tolerance policies for drugs. Most schools also had zero tolerance policies for violence and tobacco (79 percent each).

School Uniforms

- Requiring students to wear school uniforms was not common. Three percent of all public schools required students to wear uniforms during the 1996–97 school year (table A2).

Security Measures

- Schools took a number of measures to secure their schools. For example, 96 percent of public schools reported that visitors were required to sign in before entering the school building (table A3); 80 percent of public schools reported having a closed campus policy that prohibited most students from leaving the campus for lunch; 53 percent of public schools controlled access to their school building; and 24 percent of public schools controlled access to their school grounds. In addition, 19 percent of public schools reported conducting drug sweeps, with middle schools and high schools being more likely to use drug sweeps than elementary schools (36 and 45 percent, respectively, versus 5 percent). While 4 percent of public schools reported that they performed random metal detector checks on students, daily use of metal detectors as a security measure was not common: only 1 percent of public schools reported taking this measure.

Presence of Police or Other Law Enforcement Representatives in Schools

- In addition to the security measures described above, 6 percent of public schools reported having police or other law enforcement representatives stationed 30 hours or more at the school in a typical week during the 1996–97 school year; 1 percent of schools had them stationed from 10 to 29 hours; and 3 percent had them stationed from 1 to 9 hours. Twelve percent of schools did not have police or other law enforcement representatives stationed during a typical week but made them available as needed, and 78 percent of schools did not have any such persons stationed at their schools (table A4).

Violence Prevention or Reduction Programs

- A majority of public schools (78 percent) reported having some type of formal school violence prevention or reduction program (table A5). The percentage of schools with both 1-day and ongoing programs (43 percent) was higher than schools with only ongoing programs (24 percent) and schools with only 1-day programs (11 percent).

Policies to Prevent Firearms in School

- In the 1996–97 school year, there were over 5,000 student expulsions for possession or use of a firearm (table A6). An additional 3,300 students were transferred to alternative schools for possession or use of a firearm, while 8,144 were placed in out-of-school suspensions lasting 5 or more days. About 5 percent of all public schools (or 4,170) took one or more of these firearm-related actions.

Table A1—Percentage of public schools reporting that they have a zero tolerance policy for various specified student offenses, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Types of offenses					
	Violence	Firearms	Weapons other than firearms	Alcohol	Drugs	Tobacco
All public schools	79	94	91	87	88	79
Instructional level						
Elementary school	79	93	91	87	88	82
Middle school	75	95	90	86	90	77
High school	80	96	92	86	89	72
School enrollment						
Less than 300	76	93	89	84	84	76
300–999	79	94	91	88	89	82
1,000 or more	86	98	93	85	92	72
Locale						
City	87	97	95	89	91	83
Urban fringe	82	95	90	88	90	80
Town	71	90	86	82	83	77
Rural	76	94	92	88	89	78
Region						
Northeast	78	89	90	83	84	79
Southeast	83	95	89	90	92	80
Central	72	93	88	82	83	75
West	83	97	95	91	93	83
Percent minority enrollment						
Less than 5 percent	71	92	88	82	83	75
5–19 percent	79	94	92	89	90	80
20–49 percent	83	95	90	87	89	79
50 percent or more	85	97	94	90	92	83
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch						
Less than 20 percent	76	92	88	86	87	77
20–34 percent	77	94	90	87	88	82
35–49 percent	79	97	95	89	92	81
70–74 percent	80	95	90	85	88	79
75 percent or more	84	95	93	87	89	81

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A2—Percentage of public schools reporting that students were required to wear school uniforms, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Uniforms required
All public schools	3
Instructional level	
Elementary school	4
Middle school	4
High school	(*)
School enrollment	
Less than 300	†
300–999	4
1,000 or more	8
Locale	
City	9
Urban fringe	6
Town	(*)
Rural	(*)
Region	
Northeast	1
Southeast	4
Central	2
West	6
Percent minority enrollment	
Less than 5 percent	(*)
5–19 percent	†
20–49 percent	2
50 percent or more	13
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch	
Less than 20 percent	(*)
20–34 percent	1
35–49 percent	2
70–74 percent	5
75 percent or more	11

*Less than 0.5 percent.
†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A3—Percentage of public schools reporting that they use various types of security measures at their schools, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Visitors must sign in	Closed campus for most students during lunch	Controlled access to school buildings	Controlled access to school grounds	One or more drug sweeps	Random metal detector checks on students	Students must pass through metal detectors each day
All public schools	96	80	53	24	19	4	1
Instructional level							
Elementary school	96	76	57	25	5	1	(*)
Middle school	96	93	51	22	36	7	1
High school	97	78	40	25	45	9	2
School enrollment							
Less than 300	91	67	40	16	22	(*)	1
300–999	98	84	57	24	15	4	1
1,000 or more	99	82	55	49	34	15	3
Locale							
City	100	81	62	35	12	8	2
Urban fringe	98	85	68	31	13	3	(*)
Town	96	77	49	20	23	2	1
Rural	92	75	33	13	27	2	(*)
Region							
Northeast	98	83	70	30	6	1	(*)
Southeast	99	86	52	28	24	9	1
Central	95	76	48	12	17	1	1
West	94	76	46	31	25	4	1
Percent minority enrollment							
Less than 5 percent	94	77	42	14	17	(*)	†
5–19 percent	97	81	55	22	23	1	(*)
20–49 percent	98	77	55	27	18	6	(*)
50 percent or more	97	84	63	38	18	9	4
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch							
Less than 20 percent	94	74	50	18	17	1	†
20–34 percent	99	77	51	19	20	3	(*)
35–49 percent	96	80	49	25	22	5	(*)
70–74 percent	95	85	57	27	22	4	1
75 percent or more	97	83	58	37	13	8	5

*Less than 0.5 percent.
†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A1—Percentage of public schools reporting that various levels of police or other law enforcement representatives were present during a typical week, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Police or other law enforcement representatives				
	Stationed at school			Not stationed during a typical week, but available as needed	None stationed at school during 1996–97
	30 hours or more	10–29 hours	1–9 hours		
All public schools	6	1	3	12	78
Instructional level					
Elementary school	1	1	1	8	89
Middle school	10	3	5	17	65
High school	19	2	6	18	54
School enrollment					
Less than 300	1	(*)	1	9	89
300–999	4	1	3	12	80
1,000 or more	39	5	7	15	34
Locale					
City	13	4	3	11	69
Urban fringe	7	1	2	11	80
Town	5	1	4	11	78
Rural	1	(*)	2	14	83
Region					
Northeast	6	(*)	2	11	81
Southeast	9	2	2	11	77
Central	4	2	3	11	81
West	7	1	4	14	74
Percent minority enrollment					
Less than 5 percent	1	1	3	10	85
5–19 percent	6	1	3	10	80
20–49 percent	7	1	2	13	77
50 percent or more	13	3	3	14	67
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch					
Less than 20 percent	5	1	4	10	79
20–34 percent	7	1	2	10	80
35–49 percent	5	(*)	3	12	80
70–74 percent	6	2	1	13	78
75 percent or more	8	2	4	14	72

*Less than 0.5 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A5—Percentage of public schools reporting formal school violence prevention or reduction programs or efforts, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Percent of schools with: Any programs	Only 1-day programs	Only ongoing programs	Both 1-day and ongoing programs
All public schools	78	11	24	43
Instructional level				
Elementary school	78	9	28	42
Middle school	82	7	19	56
High school	74	20	15	38
School enrollment				
Less than 300	68	14	20	34
300–999	81	10	26	45
1,000 or more	84	8	17	59
Locale				
City	87	5	25	57
Urban fringe	82	5	30	47
Town	72	11	22	38
Rural	73	21	18	35
Region				
Northeast	75	8	27	40
Southeast	84	13	28	44
Central	76	9	21	46
West	77	14	20	43
Percent minority enrollment				
Less than 5 percent	67	11	20	36
5–19 percent	78	10	24	44
20–49 percent	86	12	30	44
50 percent or more	84	10	22	52
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch				
Less than 20 percent	73	8	22	43
20–34 percent	75	6	24	44
35–49 percent	81	15	27	40
70–74 percent	80	16	20	44
75 percent or more	85	12	26	47

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A6—Number and percentage of schools in which specified disciplinary actions were taken against students, total number of actions taken, and percentage of specific disciplinary actions taken against students, by type of infraction: 1996–97

Infraction	Total number of schools taking one or more of these specified actions	Percent of schools taking one or more of these specified actions	Total number of these specified actions taken	Number of actions taken		
				Expulsions	Transfers to alternative schools or programs	Out-of-school suspensions lasting 5 or more days
Possession or use of a firearm	4,170	5	16,587	5,143	3,301	8,144
Possession or use of a weapon other than a firearm	16,740	22	58,554	13,698	12,943	31,970
Possession, distribution, or use of alcohol or drugs, including tobacco	20,960	27	170,464	30,522	34,255	105,723
Physical attacks or fights	30,160	39	330,696	50,961	62,108	217,627

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A7—Standard errors for table A1: Percentage of public schools reporting that they have a zero tolerance policy for various specified student offenses, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Types of offenses					
	Violence	Firearms	Weapons other than firearms	Alcohol	Drugs	Tobacco
All public schools	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5
Instructional level						
Elementary school	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
Middle school	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3
High school	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.4
School enrollment						
Less than 300	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.8
300–999	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
1,000 or more	2.4	0.7	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.8
Locale						
City	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3
Urban fringe	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6
Town	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1
Rural	3.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.9
Region						
Northeast	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.6
Southeast	2.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.7
Central	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3
West	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
Percent minority enrollment						
Less than 5 percent	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2
5–19 percent	3.9	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9
20–49 percent	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
50 percent or more	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch						
Less than 20 percent	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0
20–34 percent	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2
35–49 percent	4.2	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.2
70–74 percent	3.2	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.2
75 percent or more	3.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A8—Standard errors for table A2: Percentage of public schools reporting that students were required to wear school uniforms, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Uniforms required
All public schools	0.6
Instructional level	
Elementary school	0.9
Middle school	0.8
High school	—
School enrollment	
Less than 300	†
300–999	0.9
1,000 or more	2.2
Locale	
City	1.9
Urban fringe	1.8
Town	—
Rural	—
Region	
Northeast	0.9
Southeast	1.4
Central	1.0
West	1.4
Percent minority enrollment	
Less than 5 percent	—
5–19 percent	†
20–49 percent	1.0
50 percent or more	2.3
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch	
Less than 20 percent	—
20–34 percent	0.7
35–49 percent	1.2
70–74 percent	1.6
75 percent or more	2.6

—Estimate of standard error is not derived because it is based on a statistic estimated at less than 0.5 percent or at 100 percent.
†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A9—Standard errors for table A3: Percentage of public schools reporting that they use various types of security measures at their schools, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Visitors must sign in	Closed campus for most students during lunch	Controlled access to school buildings	Controlled access to school grounds	One or more drug sweeps	Random metal detector checks on students	Students must pass through metal detectors each day
All public schools	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.3
Instructional level							
Elementary school	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.3	0.5	—
Middle school	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.4
High school	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	3.2	1.1	0.7
School enrollment							
Less than 300	3.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	—	0.4
300–999	0.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.4
1,000 or more	0.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.8	1.9	0.9
Locale							
City	—	2.9	3.2	3.7	1.0	1.0	0.5
Urban fringe	1.2	2.8	3.6	3.6	1.5	0.8	—
Town	1.5	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.8	0.8	0.8
Rural	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.0	—
Region							
Northeast	1.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	1.2	0.5	—
Southeast	0.9	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.4	0.7
Central	1.5	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.3
West	1.8	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.4	0.9	0.7
Percent minority enrollment							
Less than 5 percent	2.3	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.4	—	†
5–19 percent	1.1	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.6	0.7	—
20–49 percent	0.9	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.5	1.2	—
50 percent or more	1.6	3.2	4.1	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.2
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch							
Less than 20 percent	2.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	†
20–34 percent	0.5	3.6	4.6	3.5	3.0	0.8	—
35–49 percent	2.1	3.2	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	—
70–74 percent	1.9	4.0	4.4	3.9	2.9	0.8	0.4
75 percent or more	1.7	4.5	5.1	5.0	2.2	1.6	1.5

—Estimate of standard error is not derived because it is based on a statistic estimated at less than 0.5 percent or at 100 percent.
†No cases are reported in this cell, although the event defined by this cell could have been reported by some students with these characteristics had a different sample been drawn.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A10—Standard errors for table A1: Percentage of public schools reporting that various levels of police or other law enforcement representatives were present during a typical week by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Police or other law enforcement representatives: Stationed at school, 30 hours or more	Stationed at school, 10–29 hours	Stationed at school, 1–9 hours	Not stationed during a typical week, but available as needed	None stationed at school during 1996–97
All public schools	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1
Instructional level					
Elementary school	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.5
Middle school	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.4
High school	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.9
School enrollment					
Less than 300	0.4	—	0.5	2.4	2.8
300–999	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.3
1,000 or more	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.0	3.2
Locale					
City	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.9	3.1
Urban fringe	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	2.2
Town	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.9
Rural	0.5	—	0.8	2.3	2.5
Region					
Northeast	1.6	—	0.9	2.0	2.5
Southeast	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.5
Central	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.1
West	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.1	2.6
Percent minority enrollment					
Less than 5 percent	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.8
5–19 percent	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.3
20–49 percent	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.7	3.2
50 percent or more	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.6	3.1
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch					
Less than 20 percent	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.2
20–34 percent	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.3
35–49 percent	1.2	—	1.1	2.9	3.3
70–74 percent	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.6	3.2
75 percent or more	2.0	1.3	1.4	3.7	4.4

—Estimate of standard error is not derived because it is based on a statistic estimated at less than 0.5 percent or at 100 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A11—Standard errors for table A5: Percentage of public schools reporting formal school violence prevention or reduction programs or efforts, by selected school characteristics: 1996–97

School characteristics	Percent of schools with: Any programs	Only 1-day programs	Only ongoing programs	Both 1-day and ongoing programs
All public schools	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4
Instructional level				
Elementary school	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.5
Middle school	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.8
High school	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1
School enrollment				
Less than 300	4.2	3.0	4.0	4.0
300–999	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.8
1,000 or more	2.8	1.5	2.5	3.7
Locale				
City	2.6	1.4	3.3	3.6
Urban fringe	3.0	1.3	3.1	3.3
Town	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1
Rural	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.3
Region				
Northeast	4.4	2.3	4.0	4.1
Southeast	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.7
Central	3.3	1.7	2.7	3.6
West	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.8
Percent minority enrollment				
Less than 5 percent	3.7	2.0	2.8	3.6
5–19 percent	3.5	1.9	2.5	3.1
20–49 percent	2.7	2.6	3.7	3.7
50 percent or more	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch				
Less than 20 percent	3.0	1.5	2.9	3.4
20–34 percent	3.0	2.0	3.7	3.9
35–49 percent	4.2	3.5	4.6	3.8
70–74 percent	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.9
75 percent or more	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

Table A12—Standard errors for table A6: Number and percentage of schools in which specified disciplinary actions were taken against students, total number of actions taken, and percentage of specific disciplinary actions taken against students, by type of infraction: 1996–97

Infraction	Total number of schools taking one or more of these specified actions	Percent of schools taking one or more of these specified actions	Total number of these specified actions taken	Number of actions taken		
				Expulsions	Transfers to alternative schools or programs	Out-of-school suspensions lasting 5 or more days
Possession or use of a firearm	480.6	0.6	3,778.2	1,094	1,139	2,495
Possession or use of a weapon other than a firearm	969.1	1.3	3,781.8	1,091	1,304	2,714
Possession, distribution, or use of alcohol or drugs, including tobacco	782.7	1.0	8,734.6	2,767	4,129	6,234
Physical attacks or fights	1,081.4	1.4	15,964.2	5,537	8,125	12,087

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fast Response Survey System, "Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence," FRSS 63, 1997.

APPENDIX B. TECHNICAL NOTES

General Information

The information presented in this report was obtained from many data sources, including databases from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Survey Research Center (SRC) of the University of Michigan. While some of the data were collected from universe surveys, most were gathered by sample surveys. Some questions from different surveys may appear the same, but they were actually asked of different populations of students (e.g., high school seniors or students in grades 9 through 12); in different years; about experiences that occurred within different periods of times (e.g., in the past 4 weeks or during the past 12 months); and at different locations (e.g., in school or at home). Readers of this report should take particular care when comparing data from the different data sources. Because of the variation in collection procedures, timing, phrasing of questions, and so forth, the results from the different sources may not be strictly comparable. After introducing the data sources used for this report, the next section discusses the accuracy of estimates and describes the statistical procedures used.

Sources of Data

Table B1 presents some key information for each of the data sets used in the report, including the survey year, target population, response rates, and sample sizes. The remainder of the section briefly describes each data set and provides directions for obtaining more information. The exact wording of the interview questions used to construct the indicators are presented in table B2.

National Household Education Survey (NHES)

The National Household Education Survey (NHES) is a data collection system of the National Center for Education Statistics that provides descriptive data on the condition of education in the United States. It has been conducted in 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1996. For each year, the survey covered two substantive components addressing education-related topics. One topic that the 1993 survey focused on was school safety and discipline, covering information on the school learning environment, discipline policy, safety at school, victimization, availability and use of alcohol/drugs, and alcohol/drug education.

Table B1—Descriptions of data sources and samples used in the report

Data source	Target population	Year of survey	Response rate (%)	Sample size
National Household Education Survey (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of students enrolled in grades 6 through 12 in public and private schools at the time of the interview.	1993	68[1,2]	6,504
Schools and Staffing Survey (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of public and private school teachers from grades K through 12.	1993–1994	84 (public)[1] 73 (private)[1]	47,105 8,372
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (CDC)	A nationally representative sample of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools at the time of the survey.	1993 1995 1997	70[3] 60[3,5] 69[3,5]	16,296 10,904 16,262
FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey (NCES)	A nationally representative sample of regular public elementary, middle, and secondary schools.	1996–1997	89[1]	1,234
National Crime Victimization Survey (BJS)	A nationally representative sample of individuals 12 years of age and older living in households and group quarters.	1992–1996 (Annual)	About 86[3]	About 90,000
School Crime Supplement (BJS/NCES)	A nationally representative sample of students ages 12 through 19 enrolled in public and private schools during the 6 months prior to the interview.	1989 1995	83[3] 74[3]	10,449 9,954
Monitoring the Future (SRC, University of Michigan)	A nationally representative sample of high school seniors who were enrolled in school at the time of the survey.	1976–1996 (Annual)	46–67[1,5]	15,483–18,924[4]
Data on school-associated violent deaths, from S. P. Kachur et al., "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 275 (22) (1996): 1729–1733.	Any homicide or suicide in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States from July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1994.	1992–1994	—	

— Not applicable.

[1] Weighted response rate.

[2] Bias analyses by NCES found that estimates from this survey are not substantially affected by differential nonresponse.

[3] Unweighted response rate.

[4] This is the total sample of 12th-grade students. These students were divided into six subsamples, and each subsample was administered a different form of the questionnaire.

[5] The response rates for these surveys do not meet the NCES standard of 70 percent for the total response rate, and an analysis of the bias caused by nonresponse has not been conducted by NCES. As a result, readers should use caution when interpreting the results from these surveys.

Unlike traditional student- or school-based data collections, the NHES collected data from households. The data collection involved a three-stage process. First, using random digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey methods, a representative sample of households in the 50 states and the District of Columbia was selected. Within these households, individuals who met predetermined criteria were then screened. Finally, eligible persons were given detailed or extended interviews by computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) procedures. Two groups of individuals completed interviews for the School Safety and Discipline component of NHES:93: 12,680 parents of children enrolled in grades 3 through 12, and 6,504 students enrolled in grades 6 through 12. This report focuses only on the responses of students in grades 6 through 12; the overall weighted student response rate was 68 percent. The item nonresponse rate was generally low, and items with missing data were imputed. As a result, no missing data remain in the data set. For additional information about the School Safety and Discipline component of NHES:93, refer to J.M. Brick, M. Collins, M.J. Nolin, P. Ha, M. Levinsohn, and K. Chandler, 1994, *National Household Education Survey of 1993, School Safety and Discipline Data File User's Manual* (NCES 94-193), or contact:

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Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)

This report draws upon data on teacher victimization from the 1993–94 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS:93–94), which provides national- and state-level data on public and private schools, principals, school districts, and teachers. The 1993–94 survey was the third in a series of cross-sectional school-focused surveys, following ones conducted in 1990–91 and 1987–88. It consisted of four sets of linked questionnaires, including surveys of schools, the principals of each selected school, a subsample of teachers within each school, and public school districts. Data were collected by multistage sampling. Stratified by state, control, type, association membership, and grade level (for private schools), schools were sampled first. Approximately 9,900 public schools and 3,300 private schools were selected to participate in the 1993–94 SASS. Within each school, teachers were further stratified into one of five teacher types in the following hierarchy: 1) Asian or Pacific Islander; 2) American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo;

3) bilingual/ESL; 4) new teachers; and 5) experienced teachers. Within each teacher stratum, teachers were selected systematically with equal probability. Approximately 56,700 public school teachers and 11,500 private school teachers were sampled.

This report focuses on teachers' responses. The overall weighted response rates were 84 percent for public school teachers and 73 percent for private school teachers. In the Public School Teacher Questionnaire, 91 percent of the items had a response rate of 90 percent or more, and in the Private School Teacher Questionnaire, 89 percent of the items had this level of response. Values were imputed for questionnaire items that should have been answered but were not. For additional information about SASS, refer to R. Arbramson, C. Cole, S. Fondelier, B. Jackson, R. Parmer, and S. Kaufman, 1996, *1993–94 Schools and Staffing Survey: Sample Design and Estimation* (NCES 96-089), or contact:

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National School-Based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The National School-Based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), an epidemiological surveillance system that was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor the prevalence of youth behaviors that most influence health. The YRBS focuses on priority health-risk behaviors established during youth that result in the most significant mortality, morbidity, disability, and social problems during both youth and adulthood. This report uses 1993, 1995, and 1997 YRBS data.

The YRBS used a three-stage cluster sampling design to produce a nationally representative sample of 9th- through 12th-grade students in the United States. The target population consisted of all public and private school students in grades 9 through 12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The first-stage sampling frame included selecting primary sampling units (PSUs) from strata formed on the basis of urbanization and the relative percentage of black and Hispanic students in the PSU. These PSUs are either large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. At the second stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. Schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than all other schools. The final stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting

within each chosen school at each grade 9 through 12 one or two intact classes of a required subject, such as English or social studies. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate. Approximately 16,300, 10,900, and 16,300 students were selected to participate in the 1993 survey, the1995 survey, and the 1997 survey, respectively.

The overall response rate was 70 percent for the 1993 survey, 60 percent for the 1995 survey, and 69 percent for the 1997 survey. The weights were developed to adjust for nonresponse and the oversampling of black and Hispanic students in the sample. The final weights were normalized so that only weighted proportions of students (not weighted counts of students) in each grade matched national population projections. For additional information about the YRBS, contact:

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Fast Response Survey System: Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence

The Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey was conducted through the NCES Fast Response Survey System (FRSS) during the spring and summer of 1997. Generally, the FRSS is a survey system designed to collect small amounts of issue-oriented data with minimal burden on respondents and within a relatively short time frame. The FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey focused on incidents of specific crimes/offenses and a variety of specific discipline issues in public schools. The survey was conducted with a nationally representative sample of regular public elementary, middle, and high schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Special education, alternative and vocational schools, schools in the territories, and schools that taught only prekindergarten, kindergarten, or adult education were not included in the sample.

The sample of public schools was selected from the 1993–94 NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Public School Universe File. The sample was stratified by instructional level, locale, and school size. Within the primary strata, schools were also sorted by geographic region and by percent minority enrollment. The sample sizes were then allocated to the primary strata in rough proportion to the aggregate square root of the size of enrollment of schools in the stratum. A total of 1,415 schools were selected. Among them, 11 schools were found no longer to be in existence, and 1,234 schools completed the survey. In April 1997,

questionnaires were mailed to school principals, who were asked to complete the survey or to have it completed by the person most knowledgeable about discipline issues at the school. The raw response rate was 88 percent (1,234 schools divided by the 1,404 eligible schools in the sample). The weighted overall response rate was 89 percent, and item nonresponse rates ranged from 0 percent to 0.9 percent. The weights were developed to adjust for the variable probabilities of selection and differential nonresponse and can be used to produce national estimates for regular public schools in the 1996–97 school year. For more information about the FRSS: Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence, contact:

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National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), administered for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, is the nation's primary source of information on crime victimization and the victims of crime. Initiated in 1972 and redesigned in 1992, the NCVS collects detailed information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft experienced by Americans and their households each year. The survey measures crimes reported as well as those not reported to police.

The NCVS sample consists of about 55,000 households, selected using a stratified, multi-stage cluster design. In the first stage, the primary sampling units (PSU's), consisting of counties or groups of counties, are selected. In the second stage, smaller areas, called Enumeration Districts (ED's) were selected from each sampled PSU. Finally, from selected ED's, clusters of four households, called segments, were selected for interview. At each stage, the selection was done proportionate to population size in order to create a self-weighting sample. The final sample was augmented to account for housing units constructed after the decennial Census. Within each sampled household, Census Bureau personnel interviewed all household members ages 12 and older to determine whether they had been victimized by the measured crimes during the 6 months preceding the interview. About 90,000 persons ages 12 and older are interviewed each 6 months. Households remain in sample for 3 years and are interviewed 7 times at 6-month intervals. The initial interview at each sample unit is used only

to bound future interviews to establish a time frame to avoid duplication of crimes uncovered in these subsequent interviews. After their seventh interview households are replaced by new sample households. The NCVS has consistently obtained a response rate of about 95 percent at the household level. During the study period, the completion rates for persons within households were about 91 percent. Thus, final response rates were about 86 percent. Weights were developed to permit estimates for the total U.S. population 12 years and older. For more information about the NCVS, contact:

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School Crime Supplement (SCS)

Created as a supplement to the NCVS and co-designed by the National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, the School Crime Supplement (SCS) survey was conducted in 1989 and 1995 to collect additional information about school-related victimizations on a national level. The survey was designed to assist policymakers as well as academic researchers and practitioners at the federal, state, and local levels so that they can make informed decisions concerning crime in schools. The SCS asks students a number of key questions about their experiences with and perceptions of crime and violence that occurred inside their school, on school grounds, or on the way to or from school. Additional questions not included in the NCVS were also added to the SCS, such as those concerning preventive measures used by the school, students' participation in afterschool activities, students' perceptions of school rules, the presence of weapons and street gangs in school, and the availability of drugs and alcohol in school, as well as attitudinal questions relating to fear of victimization in school.

In both 1989 and 1995, the SCS was conducted for a 6-month period from January through June in all households selected for the NCVS (see discussion above for information about the sampling design). Within these households, the eligible respondents for the SCS were those household members who were between the ages of 12 and 19, had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview, and were enrolled in a school that would help them advance toward eventually receiving a high school diploma. These persons were asked the supplemental questions in the SCS only after completing their entire NCVS interview. A total of 10,449 students participated in the 1989

SCS, and 9,954 in the 1995 SCS. In the 1989 and 1995 SCS, the household completion rates were 97 percent and 95 percent, respectively, and the student completion rates were 86 percent and 78 percent, respectively. Thus, the overall SCS response rate (calculated by multiplying the household completion rate by the student completion rate) was 83 percent in 1989 and 74 percent in 1995. Response rates for most survey items were high—mostly over 95 percent of all eligible respondents. The weights were developed to compensate for differential probabilities of selection and nonresponse. The weighted data permit inferences about the 12- to 19-year-old student population who were enrolled in schools in 1989 and 1995. For more information about SCS, contact:

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Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Monitoring the Future (MTF): A Continuing Study of American Youth is an annual, ongoing survey conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research to study changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary American youth. During the spring of each year beginning with the class of 1975, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States has been selected. The selected students are first administered the core questionnaire on drug use and demographics, and then randomly divided into six subgroups, each receiving one form of the questionnaire with a different subset of questions, addressing such topics as their attitudes toward education, social problems, occupational aims, marital and family plans, or deviant behavior and victimization.

The sample selection involves three stages. The first stage selects geographic areas or primary sampling units (PSUs). These PSUs are developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. In the second stage, schools within PSUs are selected with a probability proportionate to the size of their senior class. In the third stage, up to about 400 seniors within each selected school are sampled. Each year, about 130 schools participate in the survey, and from these schools, about 16,000 high school seniors complete questionnaires. These students are divided into six subsamples consisting of an average of 2,700 respondents, and each subsample is administered a different form of the questionnaire. Since the inception of the study, the participation rate among schools has been between 60

and 80 percent, and the student response rate has been between 77 and 86 percent. For more information about Monitoring the Future, contact:

Survey Research Center
Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Data Source for School-Associated Violent Deaths

This report draws upon data concerning school-associated violent deaths from an article entitled "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994," published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1996.[5] Using a descriptive case study methodology, the study was the first nationwide investigation of violent deaths associated with schools conducted in the United States. A "school-associated violent death" was defined as a homicide or suicide in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States, while the victim was on the way to or from regular class sessions at such a school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event. The cases included the deaths of students and staff members as well as nonstudents. The investigation focused on deaths that occurred from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1994.

A total of 105 school-associated violent deaths were identified by the following sequential procedures: 1) tracking fatalities through a newspaper clipping service and informal voluntary reports from state and local education officers; 2) searching two computerized newspaper and broadcast media databases; 3) interviewing local press, law enforcement officers, or school officials who were familiar with each case; and 4) once cases were identified, obtaining further information about the deaths from official sources.

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[5] For detailed information about how the data were collected and analyzed, see S.P. Kachur et al., "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 275 (22) (1996): 1729–1733.

Table B2—Wording of survey questions used to construct indicators

Survey	Questions	Response Categories
Nonfatal Student Victimization		
National Crime Victimization Survey	• (During the last 6 months) Was something belonging to you stolen, such as Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book? Bicycle or sports equipment? Or did anyone attempt to steal anything belonging to you?	Yes / No; if Yes, then actual number of times
	• (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) Since _____, 19__ were you attacked or threatened or did you have something stolen from you At work or school? Or did anyone attempt to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?	Yes / No; if Yes, then actual number of times
	• (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways: With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife? With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick? By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle? Include any grabbing, punching, or choking? Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack? Any face to face threats? Or any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? (Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime)	Yes / No; if Yes, then actual number of times
	• People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) Did you have something stolen from you or were you attacked or threatened by someone at work or school?	Yes / No; if Yes, then actual number of times
	• Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by: Someone you didn't know before? A casual acquaintance? Someone you know well?	Yes / No; if Yes, then actual number of times

Survey	Questions	Response Categories
School Crime Supplement	• During the past six months, did anyone take money or things directly from you by force, weapon, or threats at school?	Yes / No
	• During the past six months, did anyone steal something from your desk, locker, or some other place at school (other than incidents just mentioned)?	Yes / No
	• Did anyone physically attack you at school during the past six months (other than the incidents just mentioned)?	Yes / No
Monitoring the Future	• The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months, how often ... Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen? Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen? Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)? Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)? Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you? Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon? Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?	Not at all / Once / Twice / 3 or 4 times / 5 or more times
National Household Education Survey	• Did any incidents of bullying happen to you this school year?	Yes / No
Violence and Crime at School		
FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey	• During the 1996–97 school year, how many incidents involving each type of the following crimes or offenses have occurred at your school? Only include incidents in which police or other law enforcement representatives were contacted Murder Rape or other type of sexual battery Suicide Physical attack or fight with a weapon Physical attack or fight without a weapon Robbery Theft/larceny Vandalism	Actual number of incidents in which police or other law enforcement representatives were contacted

Survey	Questions	Response Categories
Nonfatal Teacher Victimization		
National Crime Victimization Survey	• (See items under Nonfatal Student Victimization).	
Schools and Staffing Survey	• Has a student (from this school) threatened to injure you in the past 12 months?	Yes / No
	• Has a student (from this school) physically attacked you in the past 12 months?	Yes / No
School Environment		
Monitoring the Future	• During the last four weeks, on how many days (if any) were your carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club to school?	0 day / 1 day / 2 days / 3–5 days / 6–9 days / 10 or more days
	• During the last four weeks, on how many days (if any) did you carry a gun to school?	0 day / 1 day / 2 days / 3–5 days / 6–9 days / 10 or more days
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	• During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 day / 1 day / 2–3 days / 4–5 days / 6 or more days
School Crime Supplement	• How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you at school?	Never / Almost never / Sometimes / Most of time
	• How often are you afraid that someone will attack or harm you on the way to and from school?	Never / Almost never / Sometimes / Most of time
	• Did you stay away from any of the following places because you thought someone might attack or harm you there? The entrance into the school Any hallways or stairs in school Parts of the school cafeteria Any school rest rooms Other places inside the school building	Yes / No
	• Are there any street gangs at your school?	Yes / No / Don't Know

Survey	Questions	Response Categories
FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey	• Circle the number indicating to what extent, if any, each of the following has been a problem in your school during the 1996–97 school year: Student tardiness Student absenteeism/class cutting Physical conflicts among students Robbery or theft of items over $10 Vandalism of school property Student alcohol use Student drug use Sale of drugs on school grounds Student tobacco use Student possession of weapons Trespassing Verbal abuse of teachers Physical abuse of teachers Teacher absenteeism Teacher alcohol or drug use Racial tensions Gangs	Serious / Moderate / Minor / Not a problem
Monitoring the Future	• When you used alcohol during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time
	• When you used marijuana or hashish during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time

Survey	Questions	Response Categories
	• When you used LSD during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time
	• When you used amphetamines during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time
	• When you used tranquilizers during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time
	• When you used cocaine during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time
	• When you used narcotics other than heroin during the last year, how often did you use it in each of the following situations? At a party At your home (or apartment or dorm) At school	Not at all / A few of the times / Some of the times / Most of the times / Every time

Accuracy of Estimates

The accuracy of any statistic is determined by the joint effects of "nonsampling" and "sampling" errors. Both types of error affect the estimates presented in this report. Several sources can contribute to nonsampling errors. For example, members of the population of interest are inadvertently excluded from the sampling frame; sampled members refuse to answer some of the survey questions (item nonresponse) or all of the survey questions (questionnaire nonresponse); mistakes are made during data editing, coding, or entry; the responses that respondents provide differ from the "true" responses; or measurement instruments such as tests or questionnaires fail to measure the characteristics they are intended to measure. Although nonsampling errors due to questionnaire and item nonresponse can be reduced somewhat by the adjustment of sample weights and imputation procedures, correcting nonsampling errors or gauging the effects of these errors is usually difficult.

Sampling errors occur because observations are made on samples rather than on entire populations. Surveys of population universes are not subject to sampling errors. Estimates based on a sample will differ somewhat from those that would have been obtained by a complete census of the relevant population using the same survey instruments, instructions, and procedures. The standard error of a statistic is a measure of the variation due to sampling; it indicates the precision of the statistic obtained in a particular sample. In addition, the standard errors for two sample statistics can be used to estimate the precision of the difference between the two statistics and to help determine whether the difference based on the sample is large enough so that it represents the population difference.

Most of the data used in this report were obtained from complex sampling designs rather than a simple random design. In these sampling designs, data were collected through stratification, clustering, unequal selection probabilities, or multistage sampling. These features of the sampling usually result in estimated statistics that are more variable (that is, have larger standard errors) than they would have been if they had been based on data from a simple random sample of the same size. Therefore, calculation of standard errors requires procedures that are markedly different from the ones used when the data are from a simple random sample. The Taylor series approximation technique or the balanced repeated replication (BRR) method was used to estimate most of the statistics and their standard errors in this report. Table B3 lists the various methods used to compute standard errors for different data sets.

Standard error calculation for data from the National Crime Victimization Survey, the School Crime Supplement, and Monitoring the Future relied on a different

procedure. For statistics based on the NCVS and the SCS data, standard errors were derived from a formula developed by the Census Bureau, which consists of three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters that represent the curve fitted to the individual standard errors calculated using the Jackknife Repeated Replication technique. The formulas used to compute the adjusted standard errors associated with percentages or population counts can be found in table B3.

For the statistics based on the Monitoring the Future data, their standard errors were derived from the published tables of confidence intervals in appendix A (pp. 313–322) of *Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire Responses from the Nation's High School Seniors, 1995*, by Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, 1997. Generally, the table entries, when added to and subtracted from the observed percentage, establish the 95 percent confidence interval. The appendix presents specific guidelines for using the tables of confidence intervals and conducting statistical tests for the difference between two percentages.

Table B3—Methods used to calculate standard errors of statistics for different surveys

Survey	Year	Method of calculation
National Crime Victimization Survey	1992 to 1996	Standard errors of crime level data and aggregated crime rates per 1,000 persons were calculated using three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters (denoted as a, b, and c) and formulas published in Appendix II, 144–148) of *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 1997, NCJ-162126. The formula used to calculate standard errors of crime level data (x) is: $sqrt(ax^2 + bx + cx^{x2})$, where x is the estimated number of personal crimes of interest, and a, b, and c are gvf constant parameters. The formula used to calculate standard errors of aggregated crime rates per 1,000 persons (r) is: $sqrt[br(1000-r)/y + cr(sqrt(1000r)-r)/sqrt(y)]$, where r is the aggregate crime rate (i.e., 1000 * total crimes / total population), y is the aggregated base population, and a, b, and c are gvf constant parameters. Three gvf constant parameters associated with a specific year are: Year a b c 1992 -0.00015053 5,470 4.332 1993 -0.00007899 2,870 2.273 1994 -0.00006269 2,278 1.804 1995 -0.00006269 2,278 1.804 1996 -0.00006543 2,378 1.883 Aggregated data from 1992 to 96 -0.00002739 4,976 1.762
School Crime Supplement	1989 and 1995	Standard errors of percentage and population counts were calculated using three generalized variance function (gvf) constant parameters (denoted as a, b, and c) and formulas drawn from *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995* (p. 26), March 1998, NCES 98-241. The formula used to calculate standard errors for percentages (p) is: $sqrt[bp(1—p)/y + cp(sqrt(p)-p)/sqrt(y)]$, where p is the percentage or interest expressed as a proportion, y is the size of the population to which the percent applies, and b and c are gvf constant parameters. After the standard error is estimated, multiply it by 100 to make it applicable to the percentage.

Survey	Year	Method of calculation
		The formula used to calculate standard errors of population counts (x) is: $sqrt(ax^2 + bx + cx^{xx})$, where x is the estimated number of students who experienced a given event, and a, b, c are gvf constant parameters. Three gvf constant parameters associated with a specific year are: Year a b c 1989 0.00001559 3,108 0.000 1995 0.00006269 2,278 1.804
National Household Education Survey	1993	Balance repeated replication method using replicate weights available from the data set.
Monitoring the Future	1976 to 1996	Derived from the published tables of confidence intervals in appendix A (pp. 313–322) of *Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire Responses from the Nation's High School Seniors, 1995*, by Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997.
Schools and Staffing Survey	1993–1994	Balance repeated replication method using replicate weights available from the data set.
FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey	1997	Balance repeated replication method using replicate weights available from the data set.
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	1993, 1995, and 1997	Taylor series approximation method using PSU and strata variables available from the data set.

Statistical Procedures

The comparisons in the text have been tested for statistical significance to ensure that the differences are larger than might be expected due to sampling variations. Unless otherwise noted, all statements cited in the report are statistically significant at the .05 level. Several test procedures were used, depending upon the type of data being analyzed and the nature of the statement being tested. The primary test procedure used in this report was the Student's *t* statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates, for example, between males and females. The formula used to compute the *t* statistic is as follows:

$$t = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2}} \qquad (1)$$

where E_1 and E_2 are the estimates to be compared and se_1 and se_2 are their corresponding standard errors. Note that this formula is valid only for independent estimates. When the estimates are not independent (for example, when comparing a total percentage with that for a subgroup included in the total), a covariance term (i.e., $2*se_1*se_2$) must be added to the denominator of the formula:

$$t = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2 + 2*se_1*se_2}} \qquad (2)$$

Once the *t* value was computed, it was compared with the published tables of values at certain critical levels, called *alpha levels*. For this report, an alpha value of 0.05 was used, which has a *t* value of 1.96. If the *t* value was larger than 1.96, then the difference between the two estimates was statistically significant at the 95 percent level.

When multiple comparisons between more than two groups were made, for example, between racial/ethnic groups, a Bonferroni adjustment to the significance level was used to ensure that the significance level for the tests as a group was at the .05 level. Generally, when multiple statistical comparisons are made, it becomes increasingly likely that an indication of a population difference is erroneous. Even when there is no difference in the population, at an alpha of .05, there is still a 5 percent chance of concluding that an observed *t* value representing one comparison in the sample is large enough to be statistically significant. As the number of comparisons increase, the risk of making such an erroneous inference also increases. The Bonferroni procedure corrects the significance (or alpha) level for the total number of comparisons made within a particular classification variable. For each classification variable, there are (K*(K–1)/2) possible comparisons (or nonredundant pairwise combinations), where K is the number of categories. The Bonferroni procedure divides the alpha level for a

single *t* test by the number of possible pairwise comparisons in order to produce a new alpha level that is corrected for the fact that multiple contrasts are being made. As a result, the *t* value for a certain alpha level (e.g., .05) increases, which makes it more difficult to claim that the difference observed is statistically significant.

Finally, a linear trend test was used when a statement describing a linear trend, rather than the differences between two discrete categories, was made. This test allows one to examine whether, for example, the percentage of students using drugs increased (or decreased) over time or whether the percentage of students who reported being physically attacked in school increased (or decreased) with their age. Based on a regression with, for example, student's age as the independent variable and whether a student was physically attacked as the dependent variable, the test involves computing the regression coefficient (*b*) and its corresponding standard error (se). The ratio of these two (*b*/se) is the test statistic *t*. If *t* is greater than 1.96, the critical value for one comparison at the .05 alpha level, the hypothesis that there is a linear relationship between student's age and being physically attacked is not rejected.

Appendix C. Glossary of Terms

General Terms

Crime — Any violation of a statute or regulation or any act that the government has determined is injurious to the public, including felonies and misdemeanors. Such violation may or may not involve violence, and it may affect individuals or property.

Incident — A specific criminal act or offense involving one or more victims and one or more offenders.

Prevalence — The percentage of the population directly affected by crime in a given period. This rate is based upon specific information elicited directly from the respondent regarding crimes committed against his or her person, against his or her property, or against an individual bearing a unique relationship to him or her. It is not based upon perceptions and beliefs about, or reactions to, criminal acts.

School — An education institution consisting of one or more of grades K through 12.

School crime — Any criminal activity that is committed on school property.

School property — School buildings, school buses, school grounds, and places that are holding school-sponsored events, even though they are not officially on school grounds.

School year — The 12-month period of time denoting the beginning and ending dates for school accounting purposes, usually from July 1 through June 30.

Specific Terms Used in Various Surveys

National Crime Victimization Survey

Aggravated assault — Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurs, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

Rape — Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle.

Robbery	Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.
Rural	A place not located inside the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations of less than 50,000.
Serious violent crime	Rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.
Sexual assault	A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assault may or may not involve force and includes such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.
Simple assault	Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury, or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.
Suburban	A county or counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On the data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."
Theft	Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact.
Victimization	A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident.
Victimization rate	A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specific population group.
Violent crime	Rape, sexual assault, robbery, or assault.
Urban	The largest city (or grouping of cities) in an MSA.

School Crime Supplement

At school	In the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus.
Property crime	Theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations at school.
Violent crime	Physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

National Household Education Survey

At school	In the school, at school activities, or on the way to or from school.
Bully	Treat other persons abusively or affect others by means of force or coercion. For example, pick on others or make other students do things like give them money.
Rural	Places not classified as urban are rural.
Urban	An urban area in an urbanized area comprising a place and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people.
Suburban	A suburban area is an urban area out of an urbanized area that includes incorporated or unincorporated places outside of an urbanized area with a minimum population of 2,500 people.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Weapon	Any instrument or object used with the intent to threaten, injure, or kill. Examples of weapons appearing in the questionnaire include guns, knives, and clubs.

FRSS Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey

At school	In school buildings, on school buses, on school grounds, or at places that hold school-sponsored events or activities, but are not officially on school grounds.
Central region	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
City	A central city of an MSA.
Elementary school	A school that has a low grade of 3 or less and a high grade of 1 through 8.

Free/reduced-price lunch	The percent of students enrolled in the school who are eligible for the federally funded free or reduced-price lunch program.
High school/combined	A school that has a low grade of 9 through 12 and a high grade of 10 through 12. Schools that do not precisely meet these qualifications are classified as "combined" and are included in the analyses with high schools.
Less serious or nonviolent crime	Physical attack or fight without a weapon, theft or larceny, or vandalism.
Minority enrollment	The percent of students enrolled in the school whose race or ethnicity is classified as one of the following: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, or Hispanic, based on data in the 1993–94 Common Core of Data (CCD) file.
Middle school	A school that has a low grade of 4 through 9 and a high grade of 4 through 9.
Northeast region	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under confrontational circumstances by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Physical attack or fight	An actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his or her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual. This category should be used only when the attack is serious enough to warrant calling the police or other law enforcement representative.
Rural	A place with a population less than 2,500 and defined as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
School enrollment	Total number of students enrolled as defined by CCD.
Serious violent crime	Murder, suicide, rape or sexual battery, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery.
Sexual battery	An incident that includes rape, fondling, indecent liberties, child molestation, or sodomy.
Southeast region	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Theft or larceny	The unlawful taking of another person's property without personal confrontation, threat, violence, or bodily harm.
Town	A place not within an MSA, but with a population greater than or equal to 2,500 and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Urban fringe	A place within an MSA of a central city, but not primarily its central city.
Vandalism	The damage or destruction of school property.
West region	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Monitoring the Future

Alcoholic beverage	Drink (such as beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor) that contains ethanol, which may intoxicate a person who uses it.
Cocaine	A bitter crystalline alkaloid obtained from coca leaves that is used illicitly for its euphoric effects and that may result in a compulsive psychological need. Cocaine can be taken in "crack" form, where a user inhales the fumes from smoking, heating, or burning it.
LSD	A psychedelic drug that induces psychotic symptoms similar to those of schizophrenia. LSD is sometimes called "acid."
Marijuana	Dried leaves and flowering tops of the female hemp plant that yield THC and are smoked in cigarettes for their intoxicating effect. Marijuana is sometimes called "grass," "pot," or "dope."
Tranquilizers	Drugs prescribed by doctors to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. They include the following drugs: Librium, Valium, Miltown, Equanil, Meprobamate, Serax, Atarax, Tranxene, and Vistaril.
Weapon	Any instrument or object used with the intent to threaten, injure, or kill. Examples of weapons appearing in the questionnaire include guns, knives, and clubs.

Schools and Staffing Survey

Central city	A large central city (a central city of an MSA with population greater than or equal to 400,000, or a population density greater than or equal to 6,000 per square mile) or a mid-size central city (a central city of an MSA, but not designated as a large central city).

Elementary school teachers

An elementary school teacher is one who, when asked for the grades taught, checked: 1) only "ungraded" and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; 2) 6th grade or lower, or "ungraded," and no grade higher than 6th; 3) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and reported a primary assignment of prekindergarten, kindergarten, or general elementary; 4) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment of prekindergarten, kindergarten, or general elementary; 5) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and reported a primary assignment of special education and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; or 6) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment of special education and was designated as an elementary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school. A school that has grade 6 or lower, or one that is "ungraded" with no grade higher than the 8th.

Rural or small town

Rural area (a place with a population of less than 2,500 and defined as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) or a small town (a place not within an MSA, with a population of less than 25,000, but greater than or equal to 2,500, and defined as nonurban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Secondary school teachers

A secondary school teacher is one who, when asked for the grades taught, checked: 1) "ungraded" and was designated as a secondary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; 2) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, and reported a primary assignment other than prekindergarten, kindergarten, or general elementary; 3) 9th grade or higher, or 9th grade or higher and "ungraded"; 4) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment other than prekindergarten, kindergarten, general elementary, or special education; 5) 7th and 8th grades only, and reported a primary assignment of special education and was designated as a secondary teacher on the list of teachers provided by the school; or 6) 6th grade or lower and 7th grade or higher, or 7th and 8th grades only, and was not categorized above as either elementary or secondary.

Urban fringe or large town

Urban fringe of a large or mid-size city (a place within an MSA of a mid-size central city and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) or a large town (a place not within an MSA, but with a population greater or equal to 25,000 and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census).

S. Patrick Kachur et al., "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1992 to 1994"

Homicide

An act involving a killing of one person by another resulting from interpersonal violence.

School-associated violent death	A homicide or suicide in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States, while the victim was on the way to or from regular sessions at such a school, or while the victim was attending or traveling to or from an official school-sponsored event. Victims included nonstudents as well as students and staff members.
Suicide	An act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally.

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1998 — 432-180/80011

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